THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1824.

Vol. 3...No. 14.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY
M'CLURG & KING,
A large assortment of
Waterloo Shawls & Points,
TOGETHER with a general assortment of *Seasonable Goods*, which will be sold low by the quantity.
December 3, 1824—3t.

NOTICE.

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The undersigned assignees will meet the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.
Nov. 25, 1824—[Dec. 3 t90.]

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCE.
James Hughes, Esq *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Andrew M'Kee Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston Hay Bell, J. W. Anderson, R. Lanbell, Pittsburgh.
August 20—tf.

NEW GOODS.
MYERS & ADAMS
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.
ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS,
ALSO—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, &c. &c.
Oct 22, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.
THE person who left at my shop, a POCKET BOOK, containing a Due Bill in favor of Samuel Miller, can have it by applying to me, and paying for this advertisement.
John Torode.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 3. Market St

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Lewis Peterson.
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John Horner,
James D Horner, } Ex'rs.
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Pittsburgh, Dec. 10, 1824—3t.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,
PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.
They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.
S. Kingston.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.
N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.
W. Forward.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

To be Let,
ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,
100 Acres of
Excellent
LAND,
SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.
For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq* Harmonie, Pa.
A Sidney T. Mountain.
August 20, 1824—tf.

CONEMAUGH SALT,
AND
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels **SALT,**
25 Barrels Very Fair
SUGAR,
15 hhds. *LEAF TOBACCO.*
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
Nov. 5, 1824—tf.

A. WAY & CO.
Are just opening a choice assortment of
DOMESTIC & IMPORTED
DRY GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH THEY HAVE VERY CHEAP
Fine & Superfine Broadcloths,
CASIMERES, Sattinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Circassian and Tartan Plaids, Bombazetts, &c. with a great variety of fancy goods.
Ingrain & Stair Carpeting,
AND
Hearth Rugs.
Constantly on hand, a general assortment of
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Of the best Quality.
A QUANTITY OF
Sole Leather & Skirting,
For sale as above.
All of which are offered
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At reduced prices, for cash or acceptances.
November 5—8t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts. fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,
And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,
KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. J. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN HAHN.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Fortune's Home.
CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1824.
First Report of the Drawing of the Third
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,
WHICH commenced its drawings this day, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by the State.

No. 6740	a prize of	$1000
16602	a prize of	1000
4128	a prize of	500
6245	a prize of	500
7792 13366 17393 6469	each a prize of	50

The second drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 24th inst. and will be continued every week until further notice. This Lottery, whether viewed in point of the splendor of its capital prizes or the number which are floating, is undoubtedly superior to any other now drawing in the United States, as will be acknowledged by the following summary, viz.
1 prize of 40,000 Dollars.
1 prize of 20,000 DOLLARS
1 do of 10,000 DOLLARS.
2 of 5000, 28 of 1000, 18 of 500, 50 of 100, 96 of 50, 4808 of 10.
The above list of prizes are still undrawn, and all but four are floating from the commencement, and as the prizes only will be drawn, the most auspicious prospects are presented to adventurers.
On the opening of the wheels on Wednesday the 24th inst. the price of tickets will be advanced to $12, and from the unusual demand for tickets and the proposed rapidity of the drawing, the price will probably still be farther advanced, of which due notice will be given—Until which time tickets and shares in a great variety of numbers may be had for the following low rates, viz.

Whole	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Half	5	Eighths	1 25

By applying at
CONINE'S
FORTUNE'S HOME,
No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,
Where all tickets, halves, quarters and eighths are signed or countersigned by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for the punctual payment of all such prizes as they may draw, and where also the cash may be obtained for prizes, immediately on the tickets being presented.
Distant adventurers, who are desirous of early and punctual attention to their orders as well as speedy returns of the result of their investments, may enclose the cash to
WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
[N. 26—tf.]

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures,
CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:
Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10 14, 11-15, 11 17, 12 16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Bark-mills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.
ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.
20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.
Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.
J. TOWNE
HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.
J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
Satin Paper Hangings,
With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 9—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures
BY WHOLESALE.
JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also*, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.
☞50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.
Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.
October 22—8t.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, December 9, 1824.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

At 1 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and General La Fayette appeared, accompanied by the Committee on the part of the Senate, and on entering the area, Mr. Barbour, their chairman, addressed the Senate in these words—"*We present Gen. La Fayette to the Senate of the United States.*"

The General having advanced to the chair of the President of the Senate, Mr. *Gailiard* remarked to him, "*On the part of the Senate, I invite you to take a seat,*" pointing to the seat on the right of the chair.

The General being seated, Mr Barbour moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mass. moved to amend the motion so that it might read, "that the Senate do now adjourn for the purpose of allowing the members, individually, an opportunity of paying their respects to Gen. LA FAYETTE." In this shape the question was put and carried, and the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday next.

House of Representatives, December 10, 1824.

RECEPTION OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.

[At an early hour the galleries began to fill with spectators; and soon after 11 o'clock, many ladies entered into the Hall, and took possession of the sofas and seats, which were appropriated for their reception. A great number of additional seats soon became necessary: and, long before the hour appointed for the reception of the General, the House presented an exhibition of beauty and fashion which, we presume, has scarcely ever been equalled.]

Mr. *Condict* offered a resolution inviting the Senate to attend the House of Representatives, at 1 o'clock, to receive Gen. La Fayette.

It was objected by Mr. *Poinsett*, that the Senate not being in session, the invitation was useless.

On motion for its adoption, there appeared, Ayes 90, Noes 65.

Members on the right of the Chair were then requested to relinquish their seats for the use of the members of the Senate.

The doors were shortly afterwards thrown open, and the Senate entered in procession, and took the seats which had been vacated by the members, on the right of the chair.

At one o'clock, George Washington La Fayette, Esq. and Colonel La Vassieur, the General's Secretary, entered the House, and took their seats on one of the sofas by the side of the Secretary of State—and in a few moments

General *La Fayette* entered the House, supported on his right by Mr. *Mitchell*, the chairman of the select committee, and on his left, by Mr. *Livingston*, and followed by the Committee.

The Speaker and members then rose, and the procession advanced towards the centre of the House. Mr. *Mitchell* introduced General *La Fayette* in the following words:

"Mr. Speaker: The select committee, appointed for that purpose, have the honor to introduce Gen. *La Fayette* to the House of Representatives."

The General was then conducted to the sofa placed for his reception, when the Speaker addressed him in the following words:

General: The House of Representatives of the United States, impelled alike by its own feelings, and by those of the whole American people, could not have assigned to me a more gratifying duty than that of presenting to you cordial congratulations upon the occasion of your recent arrival in the United States, in compliance with the wishes of Congress, and to assure you of the very high satisfaction which your presence affords on this early theatre of your glory and renown. Although but few of the members who compose this body shared with you, in the War of our Revolution, all have, from impartial history, or from faithful tradition, a knowledge of the perils, the sufferings, and the sacrifices which you voluntarily encountered, and the signal services, in America and in Europe, which you performed for an infant, a distant, and an alien people; and all feel and own the very great extent of the obligations under which you have placed our country.—But the relations in which you have ever stood to the United States, interesting and important as they have been, do not constitute the only motive of the respect and admiration which the House of Representatives entertain for you. Your consistency of character, your uniform devotion to regulated liberty, in all the vicissitudes of a long and arduous life, also commands its admiration. During all the recent convulsions of Europe, amidst, as after the dispersion of, every political storm, the people of the United States have beheld you, true to your old principles, firm and erect, cheering and animating with your well known voice, the votaries of liberty, its faithful and fearless champion, ready to shed the last drop of that blood which here you so freely and nobly spilt, in the same holy cause.

The vain wish has been sometimes indulged, that Providence would allow the Patriot, after death, to return to his country, and to contemplate the intermediate changes which had taken place—to view the forest felled, the cities built, the mountains leveled, the canals cut, the highways constructed, the progress of the arts, the advancement of learning, and increase of population.—General your present visit to the United States is a realization of the consoling object of that wish. You are in the midst of posterity. Every where, you must have been struck with the great changes, physical and moral, which have occurred since you left us. Even this very city, bearing a venerated name, alike endeared to you and to us, has since emerged from the forest which then covered its site. In one respect you behold us unaltered, and that is in the sentiment of continued devotion to liberty, and of ardent affection and profound gratitude to your departed friend, the father of his country, and to you, and to your illustrious associates in the field and in the cabinet, for the multiplied blessings which surrounded us, and for the very privilege of addressing you, which I now exercise. This sentiment, now fondly cherished by more than ten millions of people, will be transmitted with unabated vigour, down the tide of time, through the countless millions who are destined to inhabit this continent, to the latest posterity.

While the Speaker was addressing him, General La Fayette was very evidently affected. At the close of the address, he seated himself for a few seconds, and then rose, and in a tone influenced by powerful feeling, made the following reply:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

While the people of the United States, and their honorable Representatives in Congress, have deigned to make choice of me, one of the American veterans, to signify, in his person, their esteem for our joint services, and their attachment to the principles for which we have had the honor to fight and bleed, I am proud and happy to share those extraordinary favors with my dear revolutionary companions; yet it would be, on my part, unexandid and ungrateful not to acknowledge my personal share in those testimonies of kindness, as they excite in my breast emotions which no adequate words could express.

My obligations to the United States, far exceed any merit I might claim; they date from the time when I have had the happiness to be adopted as a young soldier, a favored son of America; they have been continued to me during almost half a century of constant affection and confidence; and now, Sir, thanks to your most gratifying invitation, I find myself greeted by a series of welcomes, one hour of which would more than compensate for the public exertions and sufferings of a whole life.

The approbation of the American people, and their Representatives, for my conduct during the vicissitudes of the European revolution, is the highest reward I could receive. Well may I *stand firm and erect*, when in their names, and by you, Mr. Speaker, I am declared to have, in every instance, been faithful to those American principles of liberty, equality, and true social order, the devotion to which, as it has been from my earliest youth, so it shall continue to be to my latest breath.

You have been pleased, Mr. Speaker, to allude to the peculiar felicity of my situation, when, after so long an absence, I am called to witness the immense improvement, the admirable communications, the prodigious creations of which we find an example in this City, whose name itself is a venerated palladium; in a word, all the grandeur and prosperity of those happy United States, who, at the same time they nobly secure the complete assertion of American independence, reflect, on every part of the world, the light of a far superior political civilization.

What better pledge can be given, of a persevering national love of liberty, when those blessings are evidently the result of a virtuous resistence to oppression, and of institutions founded on the rights of man, and the republican principle of self-government.

No, Mr. Speaker, posterity has not begun for me, since, in the sons of my companions and friends, I find the same public feelings, and, permit me to add, the same feelings in my behalf, which I have had the happiness to experience in their fathers.

Sir, I have been allowed, forty years ago, before a Committee of a Congress of thirteen states, to express the fond wishes of an American heart; on this day, I have the honor, and enjoy the delight, to congratulate the Representatives of the Union, so vastly enlarged, on the realization of those wishes, even beyond every human expectation, and upon the almost infinite prospects we can with certainty anticipate; permit me, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, to join to the expression of those sentiments, a tribute of my lively gratitude, affectionate devotion, and profound respect.

Both the address of the Speaker, and the reply of the General, were listened to with the profoundest attention. Throughout the whole of the members, and in all the assemblage, both on the floor and in the gallery; universal silence prevailed. Every eye was strained, and every ear on the alert, that not a movement of the countenance, nor a syllable of the language, of the venerable object of so much solicitude, should be lost.

As soon as the General had concluded his reply, and resumed his seat,

Mr. *Mitchell* moved that the House do now adjourn; which was carried, *nem. dis.* and the House then adjourned till Monday.

As soon as the adjournment had taken place, the Speaker left the chair, and advancing to the General, offered his personal congratulations, shaking him cordially and repeatedly by the hand. The Speaker then introduced all the members of the House, individually, and thus closed a scene the most imposing in its character, and instructive in its effects, which has ever been presented to the people of any nation whatsoever. *Nat. Journal.*

Cane for Reed Makers.
JUST RECEIVED FROM TENNESSEE,
A QUANTITY OF CANE,
Of the best quality, suitable for Reed Makers.
S. & A. Hart.
Dec. 14, 1824.

EDUCATION.
MR. M'ARTHUR begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he and his sons, on the 1st of January next, will open an English Mercantile and Mathematical *School*. It will embrace a system of education both useful and ornamental, and will, it is presumed, be found worthy of the patronage of the citizens of Pittsburgh. Select or popular lessons on practical mathematics, and the use of the instruments, will be given at such times as may be convenient for those who cannot attend the day school. Students who have finished their education, or read a college course of mathematics, may, as well as mechanics, find it their interest to attend those lessons.
Lands Surveyed, levels of water, roads & canals, ascertained with accuracy and despatch.

A Furnace-Man Wanted.
THE subscribers wish to employ a person who is well acquainted with the management of a Balling Furnace, and particularly with heating scrap Iron, preparatory to rolling it into plates—Applicants at a distance from this place, will please write us by mail, stating their qualifications, terms and reference.
J. W. & E. PATTERSON.
Baltimore, Dec. 10, 1824—4t.

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JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.
Nov. 25, 1824—[Dec 3 t90.]

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCE.
James Hughes, Esq *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Andr. & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lambdin, Pittsburgh.
August 20—tf.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.
Oct 22, 1824—tf.

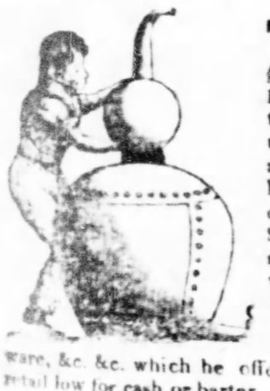
NOTICE.

THE person who left at my shop, a POCKET BOOK, containing a Due Bill in favor of Samuel Miller, can have it by applying to me, and paying for this advertisement.

John Torode.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3. Market S

THE SUBSCRIBER,



TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent still, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of *James Horner, Esq.* late of Wilkins township, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment—and all those having demands against the estate, will please to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

John Horner, } Ex'rs
James D Horner, } Ex'rs

The Docket of the late James Horner, Esq. is placed in the hands of David Gilleland, Esq of Wilkins township, where persons indebted for costs are requested to call and make payment, on or before the 1st day of January next, as after that time suits will be brought against all those indebted as above, without respect to persons.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 10, 1824—3t.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent
LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Clat, Esq* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T Mountain.

August 20, 1824—tf.

CONEMAUGH SALT,

AND
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels **SALT,**
25 Barrels Very Fair **SUGAR,**
15 hhds. ***LEAF TOBACCO.***
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.

Nov. 5, 1824—tf.

A. WAY & CO.

Are just opening a choice assortment of
DOMESTIC & IMPORTED
DRY GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH THEY HAVE VERY CHEAP
Fine & Superfine Broadcloths,

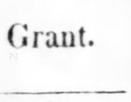
CASIMERES, Sattinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Circassian and Tartan Plaids, Bombazetts, &c. with a great variety of fancy goods

Ingrain & Stair Carpeting,
AND
Hearth Rugs.
Constantly on hand, a general assortment of
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Of the best Quality.
A QUANTITY OF
Sole Leather & Skirting,
For sale as above.
All of which are offered
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At reduced prices, for cash or acceptances.
November 5—8t

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,



And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. J. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Fortune's Home.

CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1824.
First Report of the Drawing of the Third
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND.

WHICH commenced its drawings this day, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by the State.

No. 6740	a prize of	$1000
16662	a prize of	1000
4128	a prize of	500
6245	a prize of	500
7792 1 366 17393 6469	each a prize of	50

The second drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 24th inst. and will be continued every week until further notice. This Lottery, whether viewed in point of the splendor of its capital prizes or the number which are floating, is undoubtedly superior to any other now drawing in the United States, as will be acknowledged by the following summary, viz.

1 prize of 40,000 Dollars.

1 prize of 20,000 DOLLARS
1 do of 10,000 DOLLARS.
2 of 5000, 28 of 1000, 18 of 500, 50 of 100, 96 of 50, 4808 of 10.

The above list of prizes are still undrawn, and all but four are floating from the commencement, and as the prizes only will be drawn, the most auspicious prospects are presented to adventurers.

On the opening of the wheels on Wednesday the 24th inst. the price of tickets will be advanced to $12, and from the unusual demand for tickets and the proposed rapidity of the drawing, the price will probably still be farther advanced, of which due notice will be given—Until which time tickets and shares in a great variety of numbers may be had for the following low rates, viz

Whole	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Half	5	Eighths	1 25

By applying to

CONINE'S
FORTUNE'S HOME,
No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,

Where all tickets, halves, quarters and eighths are signed or countersiged by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for the punctual payment of all such prizes as they may draw, and where also the cash may be obtained for prizes, immediately on the tickets being presented.

Distant adventurers, who are desirous of early and punctual attention to their orders as well as speedy returns of the result of their investments, may enclose the cash to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
[N. 26—tf]

THE PITTSBURGH

MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8 10, 10 12, 9 12, 10 14, 11 15, 11 17, 12 16, 12 17, and 12 18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Bark-mills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steel yards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 9—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also*, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.

☞50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.
Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.
October 22—8t.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, December 9, 1824.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

At 1 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and General La Fayette appeared, accompanied by the Committee on the part of the Senate, and on entering the area, Mr. Barbour, their chairman, addressed the Senate in these words—"*We present Gen. La Fayette to the Senate of the United States.*"

The General having advanced to the chair of the President of the Senate, Mr. *Gailiard* remarked to him, "*On the part of the Senate, I invite you to take a seat,*" pointing to the seat on the right of the chair.

The General being seated, Mr Barbour moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mass. moved to amend the motion so that it might read, "that the Senate do now adjourn for the purpose of allowing the members, individually, an opportunity of paying their respects to Gen. LA FAYETTE." In this shape the question was put and carried, and the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday next.

House of Representatives, December 10, 1824.

RECEPTION OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.

[At an early hour the galleries began to fill with spectators; and soon after 11 o'clock, many ladies entered into the Hall, and took possession of the sofas and seats, which were appropriated for their reception. A great number of additional seats soon became necessary: and, long before the hour appointed for the reception of the General, the House presented an exhibition of beauty and fashion which, we presume, has scarcely ever been equalled.]

Mr. *Condict* offered a resolution inviting the Senate to attend the House of Representatives, at 1 o'clock, to receive Gen. La Fayette.

It was objected by Mr. *Poinsett*, that the Senate not being in session, the invitation was useless.

On motion for its adoption, there appeared, Ayes 90, Noes 65.

Members on the right of the Chair were then requested to relinquish their seats for the use of the members of the Senate.

The doors were shortly afterwards thrown open, and the Senate entered in procession, and took the seats which had been vacated by the members, on the right of the chair.

At one o'clock, George Washington La Fayette, Esq. and Colonel La Vasseur, the General's Secretary, entered the House, and took their seats on one of the sofas by the side of the Secretary of State—and in a few moments

General *La Fayette* entered the House, supported on his right by Mr. *Mitchell*, the chairman of the select committee, and on his left, by Mr. *Livingston*, and followed by the Committee.

The Speaker and members then rose, and the procession advanced towards the centre of the House. Mr. *Mitchell* introduced General *La Fayette* in the following words:

"Mr. Speaker: The select committee, appointed for that purpose, have the honor to introduce Gen. *La Fayette* to the House of Representatives."

The General was then conducted to the sofa placed for his reception, when the Speaker addressed him in the following words:

General: The House of Representatives of the United States, impelled alike by its own feelings, and by those of the whole American people, could not have assigned to me a more gratifying duty than that of presenting to you cordial congratulations upon the occasion of your recent arrival in the United States, in compliance with the wishes of Congress, and to assure you of the very high satisfaction which your presence affords on this early theatre of your glory and renown. Although but few of the members who compose this body shared with you, in the War of our Revolution, all have, from impartial history, or from faithful tradition, a knowledge of the perils, the sufferings, and the sacrifices which you voluntarily encountered, and the signal services, in America and in Europe, which you performed for an infant, a distant, and an alien people; and all feel and own the very great extent of the obligations under which you have placed our country.—But the relations in which you have ever stood to the United States, interesting and important as they have been, do not constitute the only motive of the respect and admiration which the House of Representatives entertain for you. Your consistency of character, your uniform devotion to regulated liberty, in all the vicissitudes of a long and arduous life, also commands its admiration. During all the recent convulsions of Europe, amidst, as after the dispersion of, every political storm, the people of the United States have beheld you, true to your old principles, firm and erect, cheering and animating with your well known voice, the votaries of liberty, its faithful and fearless champion, ready to shed the last drop of that blood which here you so freely and nobly spilt, in the same holy cause.

The vain wish has been sometimes indulged, that Providence would allow the Patriot, after death, to return to his country, and to contemplate the intermediate changes which had taken place—to view the forest felled, the cities built, the mountains leveled, the canals cut, the highways constructed, the progress of the arts, the advancement of learning, and increase of population.—General your present visit to the United States is a realization of the consoling object of that wish. You are in the midst of posterity. Every where, you must have been struck with the great changes, physical and moral, which have occurred since you left us. Even this very city, bearing a venerated name, alike endeared to you and to us, has since emerged from the forest which then covered its site. In one respect you behold us unaltered, and that is in the sentiment of continued devotion to liberty, and of ardent affection and profound gratitude to your departed friend, the father of his country, and to you, and to your illustrious associates in the field and in the cabinet, for the multiplied blessings which surrounded us, and for the very privilege of addressing you, which I now exercise. This sentiment, now fondly cherished by more than ten millions of people, will be transmitted with unabated vigour, down the tide of time, through the countless millions who are destined to inhabit this continent, to the latest posterity.

While the Speaker was addressing him, General La Fayette was very evidently affected. At the close of the address, he seated himself for a few seconds, and then rose, and in a tone influenced by powerful feeling, made the following reply:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

While the people of the United States, and their honorable Representatives in Congress, have deigned to make choice of me, one of the American veterans, to signify, in his person, their esteem for our joint services, and their attachment to the principles for which we have had the honor to fight and bleed, I am proud and happy to share those extraordinary favors with my dear revolutionary companions; yet it would be, on my part, unsandid and ungrateful not to acknowledge my personal share in those testimonies of kindness, as they excite in my breast emotions which no adequate words could express.

My obligations to the United States, far exceed any merit I might claim; they date from the time when I have had the happiness to be adopted as a young soldier, a favored son of America; they have been continued to me during almost half a century of constant affection and confidence; and now, Sir, thanks to your most gratifying invitation, I find myself greeted by a series of welcomes, one hour of which would more than compensate for the public exertions and sufferings of a whole life.

The approbation of the American people, and their Representatives, for my conduct during the vicissitudes of the European revolution, is the highest reward I could receive. Well may I *stand firm and erect*, when in their names, and by you, Mr. Speaker, I am declared to have, in every instance, been faithful to those American principles of liberty, equality, and true social order, the devotion to which, as it has been from my earliest youth, so it shall continue to be to my latest breath.

You have been pleased, Mr. Speaker, to allude to the peculiar felicity of my situation, when, after so long an absence, I am called to witness the immense improvement, the admirable communications, the prodigious creations of which we find an example in this City, whose name itself is a venerated palladium; in a word, all the grandeur and prosperity of those happy United States, who, at the same time they nobly secure the complete assertion of American independence, reflect, on every part of the world, the light of a far superior political civilization.

What better pledge can be given, of a persevering national love of liberty, when those blessings are evidently the result of a virtuous resistence to oppression, and of institutions founded on the rights of man, and the republican principle of self-government.

No, Mr. Speaker, posterity has not begun for me, since, in the sons of my companions and friends, I find the same public feelings, and, permit me to add, the same feelings in my behalf, which I have had the happiness to experience in their fathers.

Sir, I have been allowed, forty years ago, before a Committee of a Congress of thirteen states, to express the fond wishes of an American heart; on this day, I have the honor, and enjoy the delight, to congratulate the Representatives of the Union, so vastly enlarged, on the realization of those wishes, even beyond every human expectation, and upon the almost infinite prospects we can with certainty anticipate; permit me, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, to join to the expression of those sentiments, a tribute of my lively gratitude, affectionate devotion, and profound respect.

Both the address of the Speaker, and the reply of the General, were listened to with the profoundest attention. Throughout the whole of the members, and in all the assemblage, both on the floor and in the gallery; universal silence prevailed. Every eye was strained, and every ear on the alert, that not a movement of the countenance, nor a syllable of the language, of the venerable object of so much solicitude, should be lost.

As soon as the General had concluded his reply, and resumed his seat,

Mr. *Mitchell* moved that the House do now adjourn; which was carried, *nem. dis.* and the House then adjourned till Monday.

As soon as the adjournment had taken place, the Speaker left the chair, and advancing to the General, offered his personal congratulations, shaking him cordially and repeatedly by the hand. The Speaker then introduced all the members of the House, individually, and thus closed a scene the most imposing in its character, and instructive in its effects, which has ever been presented to the people of any nation whatsoever. *Nat. Journal.*

Cane for Reed Makers.

JUST RECEIVED FROM TENNESSEE,
A QUANTITY OF CANE,
Of the best quality, suitable for Reed Makers.

S. & A. Hart.

Dec. 14, 1824.

EDUCATION.

MR. M'ARTHUR begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he and his sons, on the 1st of January next, will open an English Mercantile and Mathematical *School*. It will embrace a system of education both useful and ornamental, and will, it is presumed, be found worthy of the patronage of the citizens of Pittsburgh. Select or popular lessons on practical mathematics, and the use of the instruments, will be given at such times as may be convenient for those who cannot attend the day school. Students who have finished their education, or read a college course of mathematics, may, as well as mechanics, find it their interest to attend those lessons.

Lands Surveyed, levels of water, roads & canals, ascertained with accuracy and despatch.

A Furnace-Man Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to employ a person who is well acquainted with the management of a Balling Furnace, and particularly with heating scrap Iron, preparatory to rolling it into plates—Applicants at a distance from this place, will please write us by mail, stating their qualifications, terms and reference.

J. W. & E. PATTERSON.

Baltimore, Dec. 10, 1824—4t.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1824.

Internal Improvement. On this subject the New-Yorkers are wide awake and attentively on the look-out. The western section of their Grand Canal will be finished next summer, in anticipation of which event they are building new steam-boats to extend their commerce to the various ports on Lake Erie, and are even forming transportation lines to conduct it into the interior of the adjoining states. Two new steam boats are at present on the stocks, at or near Buffalo; and the agents of a transportation company, now employed along the unfinished section of the canal, recently visited this place to make arrangements for placing a branch of their line of transportation wagons on the route between Erie and Pittsburgh, in the expectation, by this north-west passage, of supplying us and our western neighbors with goods from the city of New-York, at a cheaper rate than we can procure them from Philadelphia.

Another project for opening a communication between the Grand Canal and this city is developed in the subjoined letter, placed in our hands by a respectable gentleman of this vicinity. It deserves the attention of the friends of Internal Improvement.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman residing near Pittsburgh, dated Franklinville, N. Y. Nov. 1, 1824.

"I take the liberty to address you on a subject which occupies a considerable share of public attention in this, Genesee, and several other counties, in the western section of the state of New-York.

"A connexion of the waters of the Allegheny River, at Olean Point, with the grand western canal, near the great aqueduct, in the town of Ridgway, Genesee, co. by means of a canal by the way of Batavia, Attica, Tontewanta creek, Cattaraugus Lake and Creek, Little Lake, Ischua Creek and Olean Creek, has for the last six months acquired advocates with a rapidity seldom equalled. Commissioners were appointed to explore the route, ascertain the practicability, supply of water on the summit level, quality of soil, quarries of stone, &c. &c.

"We completed our tour of examinations about six days since, and find no formidable obstructions to the accomplishment of the object. The summit level is supplied with an abundance of water for feeding the distance, about ninety miles, through a fine country, rapidly settling with an enterprising, hardy description of inhabitants.

"The legislature of the state of New-York, possessing a large share of the ingenity, enterprise and perseverance characteristic of the inhabitants, with the splendid and substantial acquirements and energies of a *Clinton* about to be resuscitated, leaves not a doubt but the great and useful project will receive prompt and efficient aid.

"The improvement of the Allegheny River next only remains a subject of great solicitude, and the sentiments of gentlemen of information and enterprise residing in the villages bordering on the Allegheny River, and at Pittsburgh, are anxiously sought and will be thankfully received. Your answer to the following queries, together with such general and special remarks as may occur to you, on the subject, will be gratefully acknowledged.

1st. Believing, as I do, that the attempts making, in this section, to unite the waters before mentioned, will be pleasing to the mercantile interest bordering on the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, is it probable our exertions will be met by corresponding measures in west Pennsylvania?

2nd. Will such improvement of the Allegheny River as to render it navigable for Steam Boats, of a small size, to the place where the contemplated canal will intersect, be probably the more popular measure?

"3d. Will the state of Pennsylvania probably aid, on proper application, the improvement of the Allegheny River, or leave it to the enterprise of associated individuals?

"4th. What number of teams, on an average, for the last ten years, have probably been employed in the transportation of foreign and domestic goods to and from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, between the former and two latter the number of tons per team, and price per cwt. annually, on an average, for the last ten years?"

[Communications for the writer may be directed to "The Post-Master, at Franklinville, Cattaraugus co. N. Y."]

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor—"Harrisburgh, Dec. 11, 1824.

"The two Houses met on Tuesday last, present 29 members of the Senate, and 95 of the Representatives. Wm. Marks was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the Senate. In the House the contest was between Ritner, Middleswarth and Dr. Sutherland, the last named of whom was elected by *one* vote over a majority of the whole number of votes given, on a fifth ballot. This does not argue much in favor of the positive strength of the administration, which had been, ever since the October election, engaged in promoting the election of this persecuted man of "principle in proportion to his interest," and more especially when his success was at last effected by a majority of federal votes being thrown to him. You and the public at large are well acquainted with the prodigacy of his political character, but I have heard some deplore his election, except on account of the loss of reputation to the commonwealth, for he will make as good a drinker as could have been chosen out of the materials furnished.

"The message of the Governor has astonished every one, as well his friends as those opposed to him. Not because it is supposed he is the author, for nobody suspects that; but because his secretary Rogers has been cracked up as a great affair, to whose pretensions so many native citizens of the commonwealth were obliged to yield, and after all to give us this miserable fabric of shreds and patches. A youth just escaped from a law shop, and entering upon political adventure, if he had any smartness, could have hashed up a better article. What effect this abortion may have upon his election to the Senate of the United States it is impossible to say, for it may become expedient with the majority to elevate him to that high station, merely in order to get rid of him as Secretary, to which he has proved himself so utterly incompetent.

"This day the two houses made preparation for the election of a Senator of the United States, which is to take place on Tuesday next, by the nomination of candidates. The candidates nominated are, Daniel Montgomery, of Columbia; George B. Porter and Molton C. Rogers, of Lancaster; Wm. Darlington and J. D. Barnard, of Chester; Wm. Marks and Wm. Wilkins, of Allegheny; John Sergeant of the city, and Joel B. Sutherland and Jacob Holgate, of the county of Philadelphia; S. D. Ingham, of Bucks; James Todd and Albert Gallatin, of Fayette; Thomas Burnside, of Centre; John Tod, of Bedford; Isaac Weaver and Ross Hill, of Greene; David Scott, of Lancaster; and John Gardner of York. These are but a few of our great men.

"The supposition is, that there will be no election on Tuesday next, but that the matter will be postponed for some days, if not weeks. Much and earnest electioneering is carried on for at least four of the candidates—Ingham, Porter, Rogers and Burnside. The result, as I have said before, it is impossible to predict, but I do not believe either of these will be successful."

John McLean is elected U. S. Senator from Illinois, in the room of Ninian Edwards, resigned. Mr. P. was again a candidate, and ran within 10 votes of Mr. M.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

The enemies of the Hero of New-Orleans uniformly represented him as [illegible] or Ostrogoth, [illegible] the rights and feelings of his fellow-citizens. The calumny has been so long monotonously and so often repeated, that, doubtless, many of the credulous yeomanry of the country believe it. Yet nothing is farther from the truth. In fact, unbounded courage, decision in warmth, and severity in punishing, distinguishing traits in his character, the *cruel*, they are the least of his virtues.

If we wish to view his character in all the plausibility of its beauty, we must behold him when he arouses himself to resist the oppression or aggrandizement of unfortunate fellow-citizens. When he has no claims to acquire, no private interest to advance, when he is actuated by no selfish motive, when he is influenced only by a regard for the rights of man, and a detestation of oppression. View him as represented in the following article. His interference, on this occasion, was unpremeditated and disinterested. He knew that no set of men excelled the Butlers in gentleness, courage, and enterprize, during the revolution; he knew that this family alone furnished five active and efficient soldiers, who served during the whole war; he knew that several of them lost their lives in their country's service during our Indian wars; he also knew, that Col. Thos. Butler was a brave, deserving, and persecuted officer. This was sufficient to rouse the "hero of New-Orleans" to resist oppression, and brave the wrath of a powerful man. OTHO.

From the National Journal.

None are more tenacious of their rights, as citizens, nor are more ready to secure and perpetuate the rights of their fellow-members of society, than those who have braved the storms of war, faced the cannon's mouth, the savage arrow and the tomahawk, and the veteran's bayonet, and every peril where his country, and a desire to sacrifice every thing dear to man on this side of eternity—precious life, in defence of her honor and rights, may have called him; and none are more justly entitled to the gratitude and affectionate feelings of the people, than the *patriotic republican*, and *virtuous soldier*.

Equally fearful of such worthies are, 1st. The enemies of the country, and of the principles of liberty. 2dly. The jealous and ambitious competitor for office.—3dly. All sinecures or drones in the hive; and, lastly, those whose feelings are more to be respected than either of the above descriptions—I mean those who are overmuch timid upon the alleged constitutional principle of extending sheer justice and becoming gratitude to "an old faithful servant," fearing lest the civil authority would be made subservient to, or be entirely subverted by, the military establishment. But such cannot throw into oblivion the first exemplification of our beautiful system of government, by the soldier Washington, nor forget his solicitude and tenacity to assert and maintain the rights of the nation abroad, and to extend the blessings of equal liberty to his fellow-citizens at home. Ever watchful of the unalienable rights and privileges of the humblest member of the great American family, such was, infallibly, sheltered from the oppression of his more powerful and haughty neighbor, or the imperious minion, clothed with the brief authority which an office under the government enabled him, for a while, to practise.

JACKSON, too, the scourge of the barbarous savage, the *insidious traitor*, and every implacable enemy to our country's good, has ever been foremost, as far as the situation in life in which he has been placed would enable him, to protect the virtuous and honest citizen from the arbitrary abuse of power. This is not mere supposition, or vague hearsay. A friend in Kentucky, (in order to convince my understanding and judgment, which he supposed were unfavorable to the claims of Jackson,) one of the signers of the memorial to the general government, which was drawn, and first signed by Andrew Jackson, who was then a Major-General in the Militia, in a letter, in which he speaks of the justly-merited feelings of partiality which the American people are in every quarter manifesting towards this veteran patriot, has given me a few extracts from a copy of that memorial; adding, that, he persumed, the original might, if necessary for my satisfaction, now be referred to in the proper office of the government at Washington.

The subject of the memorial alluded to, will, no doubt be recollected by many.—The person so ignominiously treated was Col. Butler, brother of the patriot General Butler, who so nobly fell, in combating, single-handed, the powerful savage foe, in '93. The cause of his ill-treatment was his refusal to obey an arbitrary order to crop from his head those venerable locks which had so often been associated with the wreaths of valor that his countrymen had interwoven for his brow, and placed on the most generous and grateful tablet of their hearts. In that plain and characteristic style of his writing, the memorialist observes:

"Your remonstrants have been prompted to an expression of those feelings, not only from a disposition to resist oppression, from whatsoever quarter it may come, even if directed against the most humble and obscure member of the community, but also from a knowledge of the virtue and integrity of the person injured."

"Your remonstrants further represent, that possessing the principles of freemen, they shudder at the idea of being compelled to obey an illegal and arbitrary mandate—that possessing the feelings of men, they can never passively stoop to such degradation.—While the delegated powers of the Union are, generally, circumscribed by barriers which *they must not overleap*, how long must it be regretted that our fellow-citizens of the army are subject to an authority absolute and arbitrary. How much is it to be feared that the uncontrolled power of a commander of your army, shall by the force of a general order, drive from your service the most experienced and most useful officers—oppress the bravest and most virtuous men—persons, with unrelenting persecution those who have fought your battles, and spilled their blood in your defence; and *finally*, degrade the *military character of your army*, by *illegal* and unnecessary *orders*."—

"Your remonstrants are well aware of the necessity of discipline and subordination in an army; but they cannot conceive it the duty of a freeman to obey an order *unsanctioned by law*, and degrading to a man."

If such were the sentiments and feelings of Jackson twenty years ago, it may be in-

[illegible] of the signs of the times, and the [illegible] has [illegible] by the events of the [illegible] in patriotism, by the events of the [illegible] have even a [illegible] to subvert the principles of our [illegible] or enfeeble our [illegible]

Although it has been asserted that the present venerable Chief Magistrate would be by the late Revolutionary worthy that would occupy that exalted chair, freemen will remember that the urn has not yet been drained of the patriot blood which seemed so copiously from it in '76.

"*The Spirit of Marion on Butler's Hill.*"

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I do not know a class of men at whose slips or errors I would more cheerfully glance, with an eye of kindness and trembling, as at the worthy and honorable corps of Editors. Yet they doomed for us, things that we poor mortals must read, and however [illegible] either by nature we may be, or however forced to laughter by what is dealt out to us by our enemies, we must retain our gravity, or at most, but laugh, if laugh at all, beyond the hearing of even one of their devils.

There is, if I dare speak it out, a listlessness, carelessness or credulity, conspicuous among them, in copying from foreign papers, particularly English, that is truly astonishing. As our fears admonish us not to dwell long on this subject, we will only venture, out of divers instances, to give the following, which has appeared in several of our Eastern prints, and which we will only remark, with all due deference, has been got up, no doubt in London expressly for the American market.

From the N. York Statesman.—"A very extraordinary advance in price of Iron has taken place within a short time, that article having risen from £5, to £15 the ton. A London Alderman, whose chief property lies in mines of this metal, will, it is said, derive an addition of the immense sum of £30,000 to his annual income from this cause, provided the increased value is maintained. *The return of Iron ore smelted at his works is estimated at 3000lbs weekly.—London paper.*"

Allowing the ore to produce one half Iron, which is great yield—the fat Alderman's *increased* income could not exceed £300. Should *he* find himself under as great a mistake as our said Editor, I should not be astonished to hear soon of his having received a burial, "where three roads do meet," with the accompanyment of stake, &c. But what should we say to our friends of the Philadelphia Gazette? They had promised us better. Nor did this come under the imposing head of "latest news from Europe." Determined to outvie New-York in every thing, in this particular they make the Editors of their sister city appear really insignificant. They insert the same article, word for word, until arriving at the Alderman's mines—indignant at *pounds*, they boldly insert *tons*. This might produce the same tragical effect upon our Alderman's mind as the other; for, by the same kind of calculation, it would produce an addition to his income of £580,000—that is, 130,000 tons of iron, at £5 the ton. This beats Junius all out.

Conceived for the honor of our American Editors, I have twisted and turned this 5000 in every way I could think of, to bring them out with some typographical error. Grounding my calculations upon this £90,000 per annum, I tried it monthly, calender and lunar—yearly—5000lbs. daily—indeed every way, through two, three or four figures, beginning with 5, that I could imagine; and, altho' it amused a leisure hour or two, it brought me to no conclusion, but this—that there was as much truth as ill-nature or pedantry in Mr. Walsh's remark, some time ago, respecting some other editorial slip, that "This exemplifies the manner in which our Gazettes are edited," and that our Editors (I mean to the eastward) swallow with blind submission every monster, however huge, that appears in an English paper—Should it come to them in the form of a *slip* from a corresponding Editor, it is irresistable. Like a real Blue-Point oyster, it is taken down without a knife or fork or dressing; too delicious to divide, they only throw away the slip of the one, as they do the shell of the other—after taking the good out.

I do not know any gentleman of the corps to whom I could venture to send this, but yourself; such having been your usual correctness, as never to have fallen into an error of this kind—but once.* Nor do I wish you to publish this on my account, but on that of the Editors above named, for whom I entertain the highest respect, and whose papers are truly conducted with great ability and industry.

JONATHAN.

[*Jonathan can make a slip too, sometimes, *I guess*.—This time he didn't come within *one* on't, *certain*'—Ed.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

THE QUACK BILL.

Governor's Message—Read Dec. 9, 1824.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen,

At the last session of the legislature, a bill, entitled "An act to regulate the practice of physic and surgery, within this commonwealth," was presented to me for approval. I declined signing the bill at the time, that an opportunity might be afforded me of giving the subject that deliberate consideration which the deep interest felt in its passage, and its great importance so imperiously demanded. It must always be a matter of great regret when the executive is compelled to differ in opinion from an enlightened legislature. To me it is peculiarly disagreeable, but a conscientious discharge of duty, is with me a superior consideration. Believing that this bill, if enacted into a law, will be attended, with pernicious consequences, I am under the disagreeable necessity of returning it to the house of representatives, in which it originated, for re-consideration.

The reasons which impel me to this course shall be briefly stated. As the experience of others is the best test of the usefulness of any untried measure, I have, during the recess, made repeated and anxious inquiries of the operation of similar bills in our sister states. My information [illegible] by many [illegible] and [illegible] in every [illegible] A diploma is, in fact, conferred upon every [illegible] practice before the enactment of the law.

I will not press upon your attention, that the provisions of this bill seem to interfere with the undoubted right of our citizens, secured by the constitution and laws, to exercise their talents in the manner best calculated to advance their individual interests, nor the right which every man claims of employing the person, who, in his opinion, may be best qualified to afford relief in his sufferings.

I would not be understood, as denying the power of the legislature, to regulate the practice of physic and surgery, but merely to question the expediency of enacting a law, which a large and respectable portion of the community believe to be contrary to the best established principles of the constitution.

Restrictions, such as are the objects of the present bill, should not be made without a much greater necessity than appears to me to exist in this case.

The settlement of well educated physicians, in every neighborhood, and the increase of knowledge, are the only sure and effectual remedy for the evil not attended with any disadvantages.

The attention which is now paid to medical instruction, and the large number of graduates who annually complete their course of education, in the University of Pennsylvania, gives reason to believe, that the evils, which the bill was intended to remedy, cannot be of long duration.

The power vested in the board of examiners, is of an extensive and dangerous nature; and when we consider the interest which members of the board may have in its abuse, it becomes us to pause, before we expose respectable men to so great a temptation. For their abuse of power, there is no penalty imposed, unless it consist in their removal from office. There is no responsibility, unless it be to public opinion.

The last section is peculiarly objectionable. It contains the establishment of an inquisition, of a most odious nature, over the private conduct of a valuable class of our citizens. The board of examiners have the power of degrading a fellow practitioner, the disgrace of which can never be removed even by a successful appeal to the court of quarter sessions. I can perceive no reason why the same principle may not hereafter be extended to every class of our citizens. The precedent is, in my apprehension, so pernicious, that I cannot under any circumstances consent to a bill containing such a provision.

Having now, gentlemen, performed my duty, I shall, with pleasure leave this business in the hands of those to whom it has been so wisely entrusted by the constitution.

J. ANDW. SHULZE.

December 8th, 1824.

A Desperado.—A soldier deserted from Major Belton, at Baltimore; he was pursued, taken at night, in the arms of his dearie, and carried to the watchhouse. Here he was directed to give up his dirk, on which he drew it forth, and stabbed both the captain of the guard, and the sergeant, almost at the same instant; the former in the breast, the latter in the breast, and just below the stomach. "At the moment of stabbing, he took to his heels, and succeeded in making his escape—the Sergeant attempted to follow him, but fell at the door from loss of blood; he was however pursued by a file of soldiers and several watchmen, up Market street, and was overtaken by one of the soldiers opposite to Ramsay's Rope Walk, who in order to stop him, pricked him in the back with his bayonet, which had the effect to arrest his progress, but he no sooner stopped, than he wielded his dirk with such dreadful certainty, that the soldier received seven stabs in the rencontre, and the villain succeeded in getting off, and eluded all search for the remainder of the night. He was, however, pursued by order of Major Belton, in the morning, on the Philadelphia road, whither it was conjectured he had bent his course; and was arrested and brought back. But such was the determined spirit of the villain, that he brandished his steel in defiance of the guard when they came up with him; and it was not until a pistol had been snapped at him, that he gave himself up." He is now safely lodged in jail, for trial.

CONGRESS.

Standing Committees. The following Standing Committees were appointed by Mr. Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Committee of Elections.—Sloane, Taliaferro, Tucker, of South Carolina, Standefer, Hall, of North Carolina, Thompson, of Ken. and Miller.

Committee of Ways and Means.—M'Lane, of Del. Ingham, Thompson, of Geo. Andrew Stevenson, Cambreleng, M'Duffie, and M'Kim.

Committee of Claims.—Williams, of N.C. M'Coy, Litchfield, Whittlesey, Matson, Isacks, and James Wilson.

Committee on Commerce.—Newton, Tomlinson, Abbot, Darfee, Dwight, Mangum, and Morgan.

Committee on Public Lands.—Rankin, Scott, Gurley, Jennings, Strong, Vinton, and Whipple.

Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.—John T. Johnston, Hooks, Stoddart, M'Kean, Alexander, of Tenn, Bartley, and Adams.

Committee for the District of Columbia.—Kent, Mallock, Findley, Alexander, of Va. Gazley, Blair, and Thompson, of Penn.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Webster, P. P. Barbour, Plumer, N. H., Buchanan, Brent, Bunker, and Ross.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Little, Eddy, Allen, of Tenn. William Smith, Culpepper, Plumer, of Penn. and Udree.

Committee on Public Expenditures.—M'Arthur, Clark, of N. Y. Gist, Stanford, John S. Barbour, Allison, and Van Wyck.

Committee of Private Land Claims.—Campbell, of Ohio, Moore, of Ala. Sterling, Garrison, Locke, [illegible]

Committee on Manufactures.—Howard, Condict, Cramer, Wright, Crocheron, and Mallary.

Committee on Agriculture.—Van Rensselaer, Barnes, Garnsey, Harris, Rose, Whitman, and Patterson, of Penn.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Cocke, Mitchell, of Penn. Williams, of Va. M'Lean, of Ohio, Tennessee, Bysh, and Gatlin.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Forsyth, Taylor, Storrs, Trimble, Archer, Farrelly, and Poinsett.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Hamilton, Mitchell, of Md. M'Arthur, Houston, Vance, of Ohio, Campbell, of S. C. and Tattnal.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Crowninshield, Fuller, Warfield, Cady, Holcome, Harvey, and Bassett.

Committee on the Revisal and unfinished Business—Lathrop, Post, of Connecticut, and Tracy.

Committee of Accounts—Allen, of Mass. Swan, and Leftwich.

Pittsburgh Prices-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	per	$ cts.	$ cts.	Remarks.
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [se. salts]	-	3½ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a	16	plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in hegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	-
Coppers	-	4 a	4½	plenty
Cheese	-	5 a	6	in fair dem.
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	-
Cotton	-		15	litl. wanted
Feathers	-	28	30	scarce
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	in fair dem.
Grain, wheat	bush		45	-
rye	-		25	dull
corn	-		20	in demand
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	dull
10 by 12	-		4 75	plenty
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	groce		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	litl. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Junista	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt		8	plenty
nail iron	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		10	scarce
bars	-		11	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10 a	11	-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. bra. 10d	-		7½	-
8	-		8	-
6	-		8½	-
4	-		10½	-
other	-	9½ a	8	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	5½ a	3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	3 a	2 75	-
No. 3	-	2 50 a	2 25	-
letter	-	2 a	3	-
crown wrap.	-	2 25 a	1 25	in demand
medium do.	-		2	-
Pork	lb	3		-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	10 a	11	scarce
country	-	7½ a	8	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280	3 a	3 12½	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 50	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	3 a	3½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-		20	-
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27½	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		13½	by the pce
2 do	-		13	-

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 5th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in and for said district, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the same Courts in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1824, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 2d Monday of January next,

Public Notice is hereby given,

To all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done: and also all those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Commonwealth the forty ninth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

[D. 24—4t.]

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4,720	is	4 720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,500
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080
12,120	Prizes.			$273,760
22,100	Blanks.			

PRESENT PRICE,

TICKETS $10.

Halves $5 00 | *Quarters* $2 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH.

December 10, 1824.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1824.

Internal Improvement. On this subject the New-Yorkers are wide awake and attentively on the look-out. The western section of their Grand Canal will be finished next summer, in anticipation of which event they are building new steam-boats to extend their commerce to the various ports on Lake Erie, and are even forming transportation lines to conduct it into the interior of the adjoining states. Two new steam boats are at present on the stocks, at or near Buffalo; and the agents of a transportation company, now employed along the unfinished section of the canal, recently visited this place to make arrangements for placing a branch of their line of transportation wagons on the route between Erie and Pittsburgh, in the expectation, by this north-west passage, of supplying us and our western neighbors with goods from the city of New-York, at a cheaper rate than we can procure them from Philadelphia.

Another project for opening a communication between the Grand Canal and this city is developed in the subjoined letter, placed in our hands by a respectable gentleman of this vicinity. It deserves the attention of the friends of Internal Improvement.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman residing near Pittsburgh, dated Franklinville, N. Y. Nov. 1, 1824.

"I take the liberty to address you on a subject which occupies a considerable share of public attention in this, Genessee, and several other counties, in the western section of the state of New-York.

"A connexion of the waters of the Allegheny River, at Olean Point, with the grand western canal, near the great aqueduct, in the town of Ridgway, Genessee, co. by means of a canal by the way of Batavia, Attica, Tontewanta creek, Cattaraugus Lake and Creek, Lime Lake, Ischua Creek and Olean Creek, has for the last six months acquired advocates with a rapidity seldom equalled. Commissioners were appointed to explore the route, ascertain the practicability, supply of water on the summit level, quality of soil, quarries of stone, &c. &c.

"We completed our tour of examinations about six days since, and find no formidable obstructions to the accomplishment of the object. The summit level is supplied with an abundance of water for feeding the distance, about ninety miles, through a fine country, rapidly settling with an enterprising, hardy description of inhabitants.

"The legislature of the state of New-York, possessing a large share of the sagacity, enterprise and perseverance characteristic of the inhabitants, with the splendid and substantial acquirements and energies of a *Clinton* about to be resuscitated, leaves not a doubt but the great and useful project will receive prompt and efficient aid.

"The improvement of the Allegheny River next only remains a subject of great solicitude, and the sentiments of gentlemen of information and enterprise residing in the villages bordering on the Allegheny River, and at Pittsburgh, are anxiously sought and will be thankfully received. Your answer to the following queries, together with such general and special remarks as may occur to you, on the subject, will be gratefully acknowledged.

1st. Believing, as I do, that the attempts making, in this section, to unite the waters before mentioned, will be pleasing to the mercantile interest bordering on the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, is it probable our exertions will be met by corresponding measures in west Pennsylvania?

2nd. Will such improvement of the Allegheny River as to render it navigable for Steam Boats, of a small size, to the place where the contemplated canal will intersect, be probably the more popular measure?

"3d. Will the state of Pennsylvania probably aid, on proper application, the improvement of the Allegheny River, or leave it to the enterprise of associated individuals?

"4th. What number of teams, on an average, for the last ten years, have probably been employed in the transportation of foreign and domestic goods to and from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, between the former and two latter the number of tons per team, and price per cwt. annually, on an average, for the last ten years?"

[Communications for the writer may be directed to "The Post-Master, at Franklinville, Cattaraugus co. N. Y."]

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor—"*Harrisburgh, Dec.* 11, 1824.

"The two Houses met on Tuesday last, present 20 members of the Senate, and 95 of the Representatives. Wm. Marks was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the Senate. In the House the contest was between Ritner, Middleswarth and Dr. Sutherland, the last named of whom was elected by *one* vote over a majority of the whole number of votes given, on a fifth ballot. This does not argue much in favor of the positive strength of the administration, which had been, ever since the October election, engaged in promoting the election of this persecuted man of "principle in proportion to his interest;" and more especially when his success was at last effected by a majority of federal votes being thrown to him. You and the public at large are well acquainted with the profligacy of his political character, but I have heard none deplore his election, except on account of the loss of reputation to the commonwealth, for he will make as good a speaker as could have been chosen out of the materials furnished.

"The message of the Governor has astonished every one, as well his friends as those opposed to him. Not because it is supposed he is the author, for nobody suspects that; but because his secretary Rogers has been cracked up as a great affair, to whose pretensions so many native citizens of the commonwealth were obliged to yield, and after all to give us this miserable fabric of shreds and patches. A youth just escaped from a law shop, and entering upon political adventure, if he had any smartness, could have hashed up a better article. What effect this abortion may have upon his election to the Senate of the United States it is impossible to say, for it may become expedient with the majority to elevate him to that high station, merely in order to get rid of him as Secretary, to which he has proved himself so utterly incompetent.

"This day the two houses made preparation for the election of a Senator of the United States, which is to take place on Tuesday next, by the nomination of candidates. The candidates nominated are, Daniel Montgomery, of Columbia; George B. Porter and Molton C. Rogers, of Lancaster; Wm. Darlington and J. D. Barnard, of Chester; Wm. Marks and Wm. Wilkins, of Allegheny; John Sergeant of the city, and Joel B. Sutherland and Jacob Holgate, of the county of Philadelphia; S. D. Ingham, of Bucks; James Todd and Albert Gallatin, of Fayette; Thomas Burnside, of Centre; John Tod, of Bedford; Isaac Weaver and Rees Hill, of Greene; David Scott, of Luzerne; and John Gardner of York. These are but a few of our great men.

"The supposition is, that there will be no election on Tuesday next, but that the matter will be postponed for some days, if not weeks. Much and earnest electioneering is carried on for at least four of the candidates—Ingham, Porter, Rogers and Burnside. The result, as I have said before, it is impossible to predict, but I do not believe either of these will be successful."

John McLean is elected U. S. Senator from Illinois, in the room of Ninian Edwards, resigned. Mr. E. was again a candidate, and ran within 10 votes of Mr. M.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

The enemies of "the Hero of New-Orleans" have uniformly represented him to be a mere military chieftain, a high spirited barbarian, a kind of Vandal or Ostrogoth, brave indeed, but utterly regardless of the rights and feelings of his fellow-citizens. This clamor has been so long continued, and so often repeated, that, doubtless, many of the virtuous yeomanry of the country believe it. Yet nothing is farther from the truth. In fact, undaunted courage, decision in council, and energy in execution, are distinguishing traits in his character; but still, they are the least of his virtues.

If we wish to view his character in all the plenitude of its beauty, we must behold him when he rouses himself to resist the oppression or persecution of an unfortunate fellow-citizen. When he has no fame to acquire, no private interest to advance, when he is actuated by no selfish motive, when he is influenced only by a regard for the rights of man, and a detestation of oppression. View him as represented in the following article. His interference, on that occasion, was magnanimous and disinterested. He knew that no set of men excelled the Butlers in patriotism, courage, and enterprize, during the revolution; he knew that this family alone furnished five active and efficient soldiers, who served during the whole war; he knew that several of them lost their lives in their country's service during our Indian wars; he also knew, that Col. Thos. Butler was a brave, deserving, and persecuted officer. This was sufficient to rouse the "hero of New-Orleans" to resist oppression and brave the wrath of a powerful man. OTHO.

From the National Journal.

None are more tenacious of their rights, as citizens, nor are more ready to secure and perpetuate the rights of their fellow-members of society, than those who have braved the storms of war, faced the cannon's mouth, the savage arrow and the tomahawk, and the veteran's bayonet, and every peril where his country, and a desire to sacrifice every thing dear to man on this side of eternity—precious life, in defence of her honor and rights, may have called him; and none are more justly entitled to the gratitude and affectionate feelings of the people, than the *patriotic republican*, and *virtuous soldier*.

Equally fearful of such worthies are, 1st. The enemies of the country, and of the principles of liberty. 2dly. The jealous and ambitious competitor for office.—3dly. All sinecures or drones in the hive; and, lastly, those whose feelings are more to be respected than either of the above descriptions—I mean those who are overmuch timid upon the alleged constitutional principle of extending sheer justice and becoming gratitude to "an old faithful servant," fearing lest the civil authority would be made subservient to, or be entirely subverted by, the military establishment. But such cannot throw into oblivion the first exemplification of our beautiful system of government, by the soldier Washington, nor forget his solicitude and tenacity to assert and maintain the rights of the nation abroad, and to extend the blessings of equal liberty to his fellow-citizens at home. Ever watchful of the unalienable rights and privileges of the humblest member of the great American family, such was, infallibly, sheltered from the oppression of his more powerful and haughty neighbor, or the imperious minion, clothed with the brief authority which an office under the government enabled him, for a while, to practise.

JACKSON, too, the scourge of the barbarous savage, the *insidious traitor*, and every implacable enemy to our country's good, has ever been foremost, as far as the situation in life in which he has been placed would enable him, to protect the virtuous and honest citizen from the arbitrary abuse of power. This is not mere supposition, or vague hearsay. A friend in Kentucky, (in order to convince my understanding and judgment, which he supposed were unfavorable to the claims of Jackson,) one of the signers of the memorial to the general government, which was drawn, and first signed by Andrew Jackson, who was then a Major-General in the Militia, in a letter, in which he speaks of the justly-merited feelings of partiality which the American people are in every quarter manifesting towards this veteran patriot, has given me a few extracts from a copy of that memorial; adding, that, he persumed, the original might, if necessary for my satisfaction, now be referred to in the proper office of the government at Washington.

The subject of the memorial alluded to, will, no doubt be recollected by many.—The person so ignominiously treated was Col. Butler, brother of the patriot General Butler, who so nobly fell, in combating, single-handed, the powerful savage, foe, in '93. The cause of his ill-treatment was his refusal to obey an arbitrary order to crop from his head those venerable locks which had so often been associated with the wreaths of valor that his countrymen had interwoven for his brow, and placed on the most generous and grateful tablet of their hearts. In that plain and characteristic style of his writing, the memorialist observes:

"Your remonstrants have been prompted to an expression of those feelings, not only from a disposition to resist oppression, from whatsoever quarter it may come, *even* if directed against the most humble and obscure member of the community, but also from a knowledge of the virtue and integrity of the person injured."—

"Your remonstrants further represent, that possessing the principles of freemen, they shudder at the idea of being compelled to obey an illegal and arbitrary mandate—that possessing the feelings of men, they can never passively stoop to such degradation.—While the delegated powers of the Union are, generally, circumscribed by barriers which *they must not overleap*, how long must it be regretted that our follow-citizens of the army are subject to an authority absolute and arbitrary. How much is it to be feared that the uncontrolled power of a commander of your army, shall by the force of a general order, drive from your service the most experienced and most useful officers—oppress the bravest and most virtuous men—pursue, with unrelenting persecution those who have fought your battles, and spilled their blood in your defence; and *finally*, degrade the *military character* of your army, by *illegal* and *unnecessary orders*."—

"Your remonstrants are well aware of the necessity of discipline and subordination in an army; but they cannot conceive it the duty of a *freeman* to obey an order *unsanctioned by law*, and degrading to a man."

If such were the sentiments and feelings of Jackson twenty years ago, it may be inquired of the aged, the reflecting, and the reasonable part of the community, could it be possible for that venerable head, which has always been employed to the honor and in defence of his country, ever to perform an action by the *sword* or the *pen*, that would have even a remote tendency to subvert the principles of our constitution, or subserve *ambitious* views?

Although it has been surmised that the present venerable Chief Magistrate would be the last Revolutionary worthy that would occupy that exalted chair, freemen *will* remember that the urn has not yet been drained of the patriot blood which teemed so copiously from it in '76.

"*The Spirit of Marion on Bunker's Hill.*"

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I do not know a class of men at whose slips or errors I would cast even a dubious glance, with so much of fear and trembling, as at the worthy and honorable corps of Editors. Yet they do call for us, things that we poor readers must read, and however jocular by nature we may be, or however forced to laughter by what is dealt out to us by our caterers, we must retain our gravity, or at most, but laugh, if laugh at all, beyond the hearing of even one of their devils.

There is, if I dare speak it out, a listlessness, carelessness or credulity, conspicuous among them, in copying from foreign papers, particularly English, that is truly astonishing. As our fears admonish us not to dwell long on this subject, we will only venture, out of divers instances, to give the following, which has appeared in several of our Eastern prints, and which we will only remark, with all due deference, has been got up, no doubt in London expressly for the American market.

From the N. York Statesman.—"A very extraordinary advance in price of Iron has taken place within a short time, that article having risen from £8, to £13 the ton. A London Alderman, whose chief property lies in mines of this metal, will, it is said, derive an addition of the immense sum of £90,000 to his annual income from this cause, provided the increased value is maintained. *The return of Iron ore smelted at his works is estimated at 5000lbs weekly.—London paper.*"

Allowing the ore to produce one half Iron, which is great yield—the fat Alderman's *increased* income could not exceed £290. Should *he* find himself under as great a mistake as our said Editor, I should not be astonished to hear soon of his having received a burial, "where three roads do meet," with the accompanyment of stake, &c. But what should we say to our friends of the Philadelphia Gazette? They had promised us better. Nor did this come under the imposing head of "latest news from Europe." Determined to outvie New-York in every thing, in this particular they make the Editors of their sister city appear really insignficant. They insert the same article, word for word, until arriving at the Alderman's mines—indignant at *pounds*, they boldly inserts *tons*. This might produce the same tragical effect upon our Alderman's mind as the other; for, by the same kind of calculation, it would produce an addition to his income of £650,000—that is, 130,000 tons of iron, at £5 the ton. This beats Juniatta all out.

Concerned for the honor of our American Editors, I have twisted and turned this 5000 in every way I could think of, to bring them out with some typographical error. Grounding my calculations upon this £90,000 per annum, I tried it monthly, calendar and lunar—yearly—5000lbs. daily—indeed every way, through two, three or four figures, beginning with 5, that I could imagine; and, altho' it amused a leisure hour or two, it brought me to no conclusion, but this:—that there was as much truth as ill-nature or pedantry in Mr. Walsh's remark, some time ago, respecting some other editorial slip, that "This exemplifies the manner in which our Gazettes are edited," and that our Editors (I mean to the eastward) swallow with blind submission every monster, however huge, that appears in an English paper—Should it come to them in the form of a *slip* from a corresponding Editor, it is irresistable. Like a real Blue-Point oyster, it is taken down without a knife or fork or dressing; too delicious to divide, they only throw away the slip of the one, as they do the shell of the other—after taking the good out.

I do not know any gentleman of the corps to whom I could venture to send this, but yourself; such having been your usual correctness, as never to have fallen into an error of this kind—but once.* Nor do I wish you to publish this on my account, but on that of the Editors above named, for whom I entertain the highest respect, and whose papers are truly conducted with great ability and industry.

JONATHAN.

[*Jonathan can make a slip too, sometimes, *I guess.*—This time he didn't come within *one* on't, *sartain*'—Ed.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

THE QUACK BILL.

Governor's Message—Read Dec. 9, 1824.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen,

At the last session of the legislature, a bill, entitled "An act to regulate the practice of physic and surgery, within this commonwealth," was presented to me for approval. I declined signing the bill at the time, that an opportunity might be afforded me of giving the subject that deliberate consideration which the deep interest felt in its passage, and its great importance so imperiously demanded. It must always be a matter of great regret when the executive is compelled to differ in opinion from an enlightened legislature. To me it is peculiarly disagreeable, but a conscientious discharge of duty, is with me a superior consideration. Believing that this bill, if enacted into a law, will be attended with pernicious consequences, I am under the disagreeable necessity of returning it to the house of representatives, in which it originated, for re-consideration.

The reasons which impel me to this course shall be briefly stated. As the experience of others is the best test of the usefulness of any untried measure, I have, during the recess, made repeated and anxious inquiries of the operation of similar bills in our sister states. My information has invariably been, (and that too from the most sure and enlightened sources,) that it has not been found to answer the expectations of the disinterested friends of the measure. That its tendency has been rather to legalize than suppress quackery. That it has been the occasion of much contention, and frequently the means of great injustice and oppression to individuals. With this knowledge of its effects in other states, I cannot see any thing in the provisions of the act in question which will secure our citizens from similar evils. In my apprehension, instead of suppressing, it sanctions quackery, the existence of which is confessed and regretted.

A diploma is, in fact, conferred upon every ignorant pretender to science in medicine, who shall have commenced the practice before the enactment of the law.

I will not press upon your attention, that the provisions of this bill seem to interfere with the undoubted right of our citizens, secured by the constitution and laws, to exercise their talents in the manner best calculated to advance their individual interests, nor the right which every man claims of employing the person, who, in his opinion, may be best qualified to afford relief to his sufferings.

I would not be understood, as denying the power of the legislature, to regulate the practice of physic and surgery, but merely to question the expediency of enacting a law, which a large and respectable portion of the community believe to be contrary to the best established principles of the constitution.

Restrictions, such as are the objects of the present bill, should not be made without a much greater necessity than appears to me to exist in this case.

The settlement of well educated physicians, in every neighborhood, and the increase of knowledge, are the only sure and effectual remedy for the evil not attended with any disadvantages.

The attention which is now paid to medical instruction, and the large number of graduates who annually complete their course of education, in the University of Pennsylvania, gives reason to believe, that the evils, which the bill was intended to remedy, cannot be of long duration.

The power vested in the board of examiners, is of an extensive and dangerous nature; and when we consider the interest which members of the board may have in its abuse, it becomes us to pause, before we expose respectable men to so great a temptation. For their abuse of power, there is no penalty imposed, unless it consist in their removal from office There is no responsibility, unless it be to public opinion.

The last section is peculiarly objectionable. It contains the establishment of an inquisition, of a most odious nature, over the private conduct of a valuable class of our citizens. The board of examiners have the power of degrading a fellow practitioner, the disgrace of which can never be removed even by a successful appeal to the court of quarter sessions. I can perceive no reason why the same principle may not hereafter be extended to every class of our citizens. The precedent is, in my apprehension, so pernicious, that I cannot under any circumstances consent to a bill containing such a provision.

Having now, gentlemen, performed my duty, I shall, with pleasure leave this business in the hands of those to whom it has been so wisely entrusted by the constitution. J. ANDW. SHULZE.

December 8th, 1824.

A Desperado.—A soldier deserted from Major Belton, at Baltimore; he was pursued, taken at night, in the arms of his dearie, and carried to the watchhouse. Here he was directed to give up his dirk, on which he drew it forth, and stabbed both the captain of the guard, and the sergeant, almost at the same instant; the former in the breast, the latter in the breast, and just below the stomach. "At the moment of stabbing, he took to his heels, and succeeded in making his escape—the Sergeant attempted to follow him, but fell at the door from loss of blood; he was however pursued by a file of soldiers and several watchmen, up Market street, and was overtaken by one of the soldiers opposite to Ramsay's Rope Walk, who in order to stop him, pricked him in the back with his bayonet, which had the effect to arrest his progress, but he no sooner stopped, than he wielded his dirk with such dreadful certainty, that the soldier received seven stabs in the rencontre, and the villain succeeded in getting off, and eluded all search for the remainder of the night. He was, however, pursued by order of Major Belton, in the morning, on the Philadelphia road, whither it was conjectured he had bent his course; and was arrested and brought back. But such was the determined spirit of the villain, that he brandished his steel in defiance of the guard when they came up with him; and it was not until a pistol had been snapped at him, that he gave himself up." He is now safely lodged in jail, for trial.

CONGRESS.

Standing Committees. The following Standing Committees were appointed by Mr. Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Committee of Elections.—Sloane, Talliaferro, Tucker, of South Carolina, Standefer, Hall, of North Carolina, Thompson, of Ken. and Miller.

Committee of Ways and Means.—M'Lane, of Del. Ingham, Thompson, of Geo. Andrew Stevenson, Cambreleng, M'Duffie, and M'Kim.

Committee of Claims.—Williams, of N.C. M'Coy, Litchfield, Whittlesey, Matson, Isacks, and James Wilson.

Committee on Commerce.—Newton, Tomlinson, Abbot, Durfee, Dwight, Mangum, and Morgan.

Committee on Public Lands.—Rankin, Scott, Gurley, Jennings, Strong, Vinton, and Whipple.

Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.—John T. Johnston, Hooks, Stoddart, M'Kean, Alexander, of Tenn, Bartley, and Adams.

Committee for the District of Columbia.—Kent, Mallack, Findley, Alexander, of Va. Gazley, Blair, and Thompson, of Penn.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Webster, P. P. Barbour, Plumer, N. H., Buchanan, Brent, Buckner, and Ross.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Little, Eddy, Allen, of Tenn. William Smith, Culpepper, Plumer, of Penn. and Udree.

Committee on Public Expenditures.—M'Arthur, Clark, of N. Y. Gist, Sandford, John S. Barbour, Allison, and Van Wyck.

Committee of Private Land Claims.—Campbell, of Ohio, Moore, of Alb. Sterling, Garrison, Looke, [illegible]

Committee on Manufactures.—Forward, Condict, Conner, Wright, Craig, Marvin, and Mallary.

Committee on Agriculture.—Van Rensselaer, Bowlies, Garnett, Harris, Rose, Whitman, and Patterson, of Penn.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Cocke, Mitchell, of Penn. Williams, of Va. M'Lean, of Ohio, Yancey, Eyck, and Gatlin.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Forsyth, Taylor, Storrs, Trimble, Archer, Farrelly, and Poinsett.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Hamilton, Mitchell, of Md. M'Arthur, Houston, Vance, of Ohio, Campbell, of S. C. and Tattnal.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Crowninshield, Fuller, Warfield, Cady, Holcome, Harvey, and Bassett.

Committee on the Revisal and unfinished Business—Lathrop, Foot, of Connecticut, and Tracy.

Committee of Accounts—Allen, of Mass. Swan, and Leftwich.

Pittsburgh Prices-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	*per*	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Remarks*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4¼	in demand
pearl [sc. salts]	-	3¾ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a	15	plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5 a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	litl. wanted
Cotton	-		15	scarce
Feathers	-	28	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		45	dull
rye	-		25	in demand
corn	-		20	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	groce		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	litl. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt		8	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		10	scarce
bars	-		11	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10 a	11	-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. bra. 10d	-		7½	-
8	-		8	-
6	-		8½	-
4	-	9½ a	10½	-
other	-	5½ a	8	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3 a	3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	2 50 a	2 75	-
No. 3	-	2 a	2 25	-
letter	-	2 25 a	3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-		2	-
Pork	lb	3		-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	10 a	11	scarce
country	-	7½ a	8	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280	3 a	3 12½	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 50	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	3 a	3½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-		20	-
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27½	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		15½	by the pce
2 do	-		13	-

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 5th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in and for said district, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the same Courts in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the 15th day of November, A D. 1824, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 2d Monday of January next,

Public Notice is hereby given,

To all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done: and also all those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Commonwealth the forty ninth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

[D. 24—4t.]

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4,720	is	4,720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,500
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080
12,120	Prizes.			$273,760
22,100	Blanks.			

PRESENT PRICE,

TICKETS $10.

Halves $5 00 | *Quarters* $2 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH.

December 10, 1824.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1824.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year, to the patrons of the Gazette!

ERIN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society, held at the usual place upon the 17th inst. the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. *Robert Steele*, and seconded by Mr. *George Faris*, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to captain DAVIS, commander of the Steam Boat "Herald," for his liberality and benevolence in conveying, *without charge*, a distressed *Irishman*, his wife and children to Baton Rouge.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be directed to communicate the foregoing resolution to captain Davis; and that they be further directed to cause the same to be published in all the papers of Pittsburgh.

HUGH DAVIS, President.

Attest—R. BURKE, Secretary.

U. S. SENATOR.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst. both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature met in convention, to elect a member of the U. S. Senate, in the room of the Hon. Walter Lowrie, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next. Three ballotings took place, as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
John Sergeant	24	24	23
William Marks	13	22	24
Samuel D. Ingham	15	22	22
James Todd	11	11	13
Thomas Burnside	9	10	13
Molton C. Rogers	6	10	15
William Darlington	6	8	7
Rees Hill	6	4	1
Daniel Montgomery	8	5	
George B. Porter	5	3	1
John Tod	5	1	1
John Gardner	5		
David Scott	4		
Isaac D. Barnard	3	1	1
Albert Gallatin	3	1	1
J. B. Sutherland	2	4	4
William Wilkins	1	1	
Joseph Holgate	1		
Isaac Weaver	1		

No choice being made, the convention adjourned to meet on Friday.

VOTE ON FRIDAY.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
William Marks,	26	30	48	52	56
Thomas Burnside,	29	25	25	41	51
John Sergeant,	22	21	22	22	19
S. D. Ingham,	17	14	10	4	1
Molton C. Rogers,	10	11	10	5	1
James Todd,	12	1	0	0	0
Joel B. Sutherland,	8	14	12	3	1
William Darlington,	8	3	0	0	0
Rees Hill,	1	0	0	0	0
I. D. Barnard,	2	0	0	0	0
Albert Gallatin,	1	0	0	0	0

No choice—adjourn till Saturday.

VOTE ON SATURDAY.

	1st.	2d.
William Marks,	45	45
Thomas Burnside,	35	35
John Sergeant,	22	18
S. D. Ingham,	17	18
Wm. Darlington,	3	4
M. C. Rogers,	4	6
John Tod,	1	1

No choice being made the convention adjourned till the third Monday of January next.

Presidential Election.—The Legislature of Louisiana has chosen five Presidential Electors, *three* of whom are said to be in favor of Gen. Jackson, and *two* in favor of Mr. Adams. If this be correct, General Jackson will go into Congress with 99 electoral votes, Mr. Adams with 84, and Mr. Crawford with 41. Mr. Clay has received but 37 electoral votes. Gen. Jackson has received the whole electoral votes of eight states, and a majority of the electoral votes of three states; and, it is to be presumed, will receive the votes of those states in Congress. As Mr. Clay is not returned to the House, it may be confidently expected, that the Representatives of Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri, will also vote for Jackson in Congress—thus giving him the votes of 14 out of the 24 states.—We entertain not the least doubt of his election.

The Alexandria Herald intimates that a plot is going on at Washington City, to defeat Gen. Jackson—but that the friends of Mr. Crawford have no hand in it.—*N. B.* The Herald is a Crawford paper—and every one knows how *sincerely* the Crawfordites abhor all plots for cheating the people out of their rights!

Gen. Smyth on the Revelation!—Gen. Smyth, now a member of congress, has inserted in the National Intelligencer the following notice, accompanied with a proposal for publishing an Essay on the subject, at 50 cents per coppy in sheets. From hints in some of the papers, we infer that the General is "beside himself."

The Book of Revelation Unveiled.—After remaining hidden during many centuries, the meaning of the Apocalypse has been revealed.

I certify, on honor, that I have discovered the meaning of the Apocalypse, which (except that of some passages in the second and third chapters,) has never been *approached* by any expositor.

ALEXANDER SMYTH.

The Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine, of Georgetown, is chosen Chaplain to the Senate of the United States; and the Rev. Mr. Post, Chaplain to the House of Representatives.

D. Bouligny has been chosen U. S. Senator from Louisiana, in the room of H. Johnson, elected Governor of the state.

Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, has been elected to the U. S. Senate, in the room of John Taylor deceased. Mr. T. is represented as the most eloquent man in Virginia. One of the speakers in favor of his election, said "his mind was as pure as ether, and as vast as infinitude";

A Boat Race, for 1000 dollars, between a boat belonging to the British frigate Hussar, manned by four of her crew, and a boat, manned by four of the New-York watermen, took place at New-York on the 9th inst. The Americans were victorious, coming out about 300 yards ahead, in a race of four miles, which they rowed in 19 minutes. Not less than 50,000 spectators lined the wharves. The banter was given by the captain of the Hussar, at the request of his crew.

A hunt on the Sabbath.—David and Jonas Goughanour, of Cambria county, lately went out to hunt on the Sabbath. Some time after they separated in the woods, David espied what he took to be a deer, and after approaching within gunshot, discharged his rifle at it, and immediately ran to secure his game.—What must have been his feelings, when he discovered that he had shot his own brother, and only arrived in time to hear his expiring groan! David has been committed to prison. The Cambria Gazette says the crime of hunting on the Sabbath is quite common in that county.

The trustees of the New-York National Advocate lately sold that establishment, but when the purchaser came to take possession, Major Noah, the editor, made battle, and a conflict ensued which was only quelled by Hays and a posse of the police. Noah retains the house; the purchaser carried off the types, &c. Each is publishing a "National Advocate."

A Steam Boat burnt.—The Steam Boat Rifleman, on her passage up the river from Mobile, took fire near Cahawba, and was entirely consumed. The loss of vessel and cargo is estimated at $75,000.

A Steam Boat is about to be built at Cleaveland, Ohio, to be employed on *Lake Erie*.

Bets are making in London on the issue of Fauntleroy's trial for forgery!

Married,

On Tuesday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr. *Hugh Riddell*, of Fayette township, Allegheny county, to Miss *Jane Savage*, of Guernsey co. Ohio.

Died,

At New-Orleans, on the 24th of October last, of the Yellow Fever, in the 28th year of his age, ROBERT G. FULTON, late of Pittsburgh, son of Mr. Henry Fulton, deceased.

The sudden and unexpected death of this amiable young gentleman has excited the deepest regret and most acute sympathies of his relations and friends. Of mild, unassuming and retiring manners, his worth was known and appreciated only by his family, and the few friends, with whom he maintained an intimacy. To them, he was endeared, by every quality that can inspire affection or conciliate friendship.

[*Communicated.*

On Friday morning, the 10th inst. Mrs. MARY BEER, consort of Mr. Robert Beer, of this city.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 16. S. B. *Mechanic*, 50 tons, Hall, Marietta.
—. S. B. *Mexico*, 100, Armstrong, Cincinn.
18. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, 100, Cunningham, Louisville.
23. S. B. *Ohio*,* Butler, from Louisville.

DEPARTED.

Dec. 16. S. B. *Gen. Brown*,† Scott, New-Orleans.
17. S. B. *Mechanic*, 50 tons, Hall, Louisville.
18. S. B. *Mexico*, 100, Armstrong, do.
21. S. B. *Friendship*, 150, Hulbert, do.
22. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, 100, Cunningham, Nashville.

**We regret to learn, that a short distance below this city, two colored men, (the Steward and Fireman of the boat,) fell overboard and were drowned.*

†This is a beautifully finished Boat, built by Phillips & Graham, for Messrs. James Woods & Co.—She carries about 200 tons freight, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. R. Lindell & Co. Agents.

The Pittsburgh Apprentices' Library

WILL be opened in the front room of Mr. Scott's house, in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood, on *Saturday next*, at 2 o'clock, and will be kept open every Saturday afternoon, during winter, from 2 till 5 o'clock, and during summer, from 3 till 6.

The books of this institution will be lent, free of charge, to Apprentices and Minors engaged in learning trades, on their being recommended by persons responsible for the safe return of the books; and to other mechanics and artizans, on terms which will be made known by the Librarian. Suitable blanks, and further information, may be had at the Library Room. WM. EICHBAUM, Sr.

December 24. Librarian.

RICH'D B BARKER
AND
ROB'T. WATSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HAVE their Office in Market street, between Front and Second streets. They will attend to any business, in this or the adjoining counties, that may be entrusted to their care.

Dec 24—3m.

BROAD CLOTH, &c.

A very fine Assortment of

BLUE BROAD CLOTHS,

From ONE to SEVEN DOLLARS per yard.

Two pieces of Extra Superfine, Electorate Saxony Blue BROAD CLOTHS.

A good assortment of *Brown, Citron, Mixed, Black and Drab* BROAD CLOTHS.

A great variety of *Jackson, La Fayette and other* FANCY SILKS; *Striped double milled* CASSIMERES; *Toilinette and Swansdown and other* VESTINGS; *best blue Italian Sewing* SILKS; Gilt Coat Buttons and Trimmings.

Also, expected daily, a large assortment of Beads, Dolls, and Toys, for children's Christmas and New-Year's presents, &c. &c

Isaac Harris.

Dec. 24—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same, before or on the 1st day of February next, as after that time they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

John Little,

Saddler, Corner of Market and Front-Streets

December 24—t1F

NOTICE.

OWING to the death of Andrew Brown, the partnership of A. & J. Brown is this day dissolved. All those who know themselves indebted to the above named firm, are requested to make payment, on or before the first day of February next, and those who have claims, to present them, for settlement, to

James Brown,

Surviving Partner.

December 14, 1824—[D. 24.—3t]

Turnpike Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified, that an Election for President, Managers and Treasurer, will be held at the tavern house of Thomas Beckhouse, in Versailles township, Allegheny County, on the first Monday of January next

Jas Irwin, Treas.

Dec. 11, 1824—[24 2]

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Alexander M'Clintock,

Farmer, St. Clair township.

December 24, 1824—3t.

A GENTLEMAN

Is wanted to obtain subscribers for a Miscellaneous Work. Apply to the subscriber, at Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

H. Chapman.

Dec. 24—1t.*

Christmas Day Exercises.

THE Schools in connexion with the Pittsburgh Sabbath School Union, will meet in the first Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, 25th inst. A sermon will be delivered and a collection taken up, in aid of the funds of the Society. Services to commence precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. Persons friendly to the institution are respectfully invited to attend.

Dec. 24.

SPANISH HIDES.

On Tuesday next, the 28th instant,

AT HALF PAST TWO, P. M.

Will be sold,

AT WOOD STREET AUCTION ROOM,

On a Credit for endorsed paper,

A large lot of Spanish Hides,

Of a superior quality.

Wm Anderson, Auc.

Dec. 24—1t.

TO IRON MASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

2000 YDS. coarse, strong, fulled Linsey, dark colors and good substitute for coarse Cassinetts;

Coarse Cassinetts, Broad Cloths and Coatings;

Do. Point, Duffil and Rose Blankets;

Tow and Flax Linen, Socks, &c. &c.

An a variety of goods suitable for MANUFACTURING AND LABORING MEN.

ALSO

TAR by the bbl.

For sale at

HARRIS'S,

Market-Street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24—3.

ADAMS & HUTCHINSON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their Warehouse, in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of

American Patent

WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg, Pa which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE,*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24 1824.—1y

} Trotter's Rifle Powder
} Kentucky man. Tobacco
} Feathers, &c. &c.

Just Received,

TEN TONS Gloninger's Shoenberger's, &c.

JUNIATA BAR IRON,

A good Assortment of

English, Cast, Blister, and Crowley *Steel*; Shear Steel and American Blister do.

Mousehole Anvils; Vises; Files and Rasps;

CONE HAUGH SALT; 8 bbls. fine Red Apples;

Country and Spanish SOLE LEATHER;

10 bbls. Tanners' Oil; 10 bags Green COFFEE.

For Sale at light profits and accommodating terms, at

HARRIS's,

Market-Street.

Dec. 24—3t.

WANTED,

A MACHINIST, who is acquainted with the business of a Cotton Factory, and capable of making and repairing the necessary Machinery.

ALSO,

A good, experienced, and fit hand to *Superintend a Carding Room* He must be a complete Carder, and master of that business.

A Machinist with a family would be preferred, and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

David Logan,

Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

TO LET,

The Corner Brick House,

On Ferry and Water streets Being large, it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also

THE HOUSE

At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Collins'.

And the BRICK HOUSE,

Corner of First and Ferry Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Neville.

Dec. 24—tf. D. L.

Turnpike Election.

THE annual Election of the Pittsburgh and New-Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, will be held on Monday the 3d of January next, at the house of Mr. Joseph Miller, in Franklin township, for the purpose of electing a President, six Managers, and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

John A. Gilchrist, Tr.

Dec. 17, 1824.—[24 2t]

WOOL, FLAX, &C.

Coarse & fine Wool—Flax & Flax Yarn,

200 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES, 50 bbls. and 100 bush DRIED APPLES, FEATHERS, in large and small bags, and a good assortment of TICKING, &c. can be had, in large or small quantities, for Cash at

HARRIS'S,

Market Street.

Dec. 24—3t.

Stray Cow.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in September last, a light Brindled COW; her face, belly and part of her legs are white; her two left teats are grown together; her off ear is slit. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Matthew Logan.

Robinson Township, Dec. 24, 1824.—3t*

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened, at his own house, in the borough of Washington, Pa.

A School for Young Ladies.

He teaches Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and Composition, together with a simplified course of such other branches of science, both Natural and Moral, as will be calculated to render young Ladies useful and accomplished.

The Terms, per quarter, are,

For the higher branches of Science, $5
For Geography, Grammar and Composition, 4
For Reading, Writing, Orthography and Arithmetic, 3

Obadiah Jennings.

Dec. 24.—3

P. S. Mr. J. is assisted in his school, and every exertion is used to render the institution worthy of public patronage.

PUBLIC SALE,

AT

Hamilton Hall, Mifflin Township.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th of JANUARY, 1825, the Subscriber will offer, at Public Vendue.

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Farming Utensils; Grain; Stock; Dearborn and Harness; A Wagon and Gears; One pair of match bay Carriage-Horses; A first rate blooded brood Mare; Hay; Oxen, and Timber Wheels, &c.

Conditions made known on the day of Sale, by

Ch. H. Israell.

Office, Third St. West side of Market St

Dec. 24, 1824—2t.

BRANDY, WINE, &C.

4TH Proof French BRANDY, and second quality do.

4th Proof Jamaica SPIRITS, and second quality do.

Fine Pure Lisbon and Sherry Wines.—Second quality Lisbon and Madeira Wine. Old Apple Brandy, and Cherry Bounce. Molasses, Honey, Sperm. Oil & Candles.

ALSO—JUST OPENING,

A large and fashionable supply of all kinds of

CHINA & QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE, &C.

At Harris's,

Dec. 24, 1824.—3t. Market Street.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, *On FRIDAY, the 14th day of JANUARY next at 10 o'clock, A. M* the following Property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Vance, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Moon township, bounded by the Ohio river, by lands of Samuel Neely, James M'Cabe, and others, containing three hundred and fifteen acres, more or less; on which there are erected three dwelling houses and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Vance, deceased, at the suit of Henry Baldwin, for the use of George Poe, Jr.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Abraham Long, of, in and to the following described lots or pieces of ground, viz One of them being part of lot No. 111, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on St. Clair street, fifty-nine feet from Penn street, thence along St Clair street eighteen feet; thence parallel to Penn street sixty feet, to the line of lot No 112, thence northwardly, parallel to St. Clair street, eighteen feet; thence eastwardly, by Watkins's line to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a small frame shop and some tan vats, and a bark house, subject to an annual rent charge of forty dollars. And the other of them being part of lot No. 112, commencing on Penn street, at the corner of lot No. 111, and thence along Penn street westwardly forty-five feet, thence parallel with St. Clair street, towards Liberty, one hundred and twenty feet; thence parallel with Penn street forty-five feet, to the line of lot No. 111; thence along the line of said lot to the place of beginning; on which are erected a double two story log house weather-boarded, and a small kitchen; also a bark-mill and some tan vats, under and subject to an annual rent charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Abraham Long, at the suit of Thomas Robinson.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Mark Stackhouse and Aquila M. Bolton, of, in and to a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate in St. Clair township, in the county of Allegheny, bounded as follows: beginning at the northwest corner of Coal Hill lot No 52, on the Monongahela river, and running up the margin of the same the distance of forty-four feet, thence southwardly up Coal Hill, in a line parallel with the eastern boundary line of lot No. 51, to High street; thence by the same westwardly one hundred and seventy-six feet, to the south-west corner of Coal Hill lot No. 51; thence northwardly down Coal Hill, by the dividing line between Coal Hill lots Nos 50 and 51, to the river; thence by the same seventy-eight feet; thence southwardly up Coal Hill, in a line parallel with the western boundary line of lot No. 51 aforesaid, to a post below the present coal road, about fifteen perches from High street; thence eastwardly by a parallel line with High street fifty-four feet, to the western boundary line of Coal Hill lot No. 52: and thence northwardly down Coal Hill to the place of beginning; under and subject to a yearly ground rent of one thousand dollars, with certain privileges and conditions, as more specially set forth in a lease from John B. Trevor to the said Stackhouse and Bolton, reference being thereto had will appear; on which said described premises are erected a stone glass house, and sundry frame buildings, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stackhouse and Bolton, at the suit of John B. Trevor.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Rhinehart Antis, of, in and to a certain tract of land, containing two hundred acres or thereabouts, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by the Monongahela river, by lands of John Reed, Esq David Milligan, John Hanna, and land now or late of Charles Wallace, on which are erected one stone and two log dwelling houses, and sundry other buildings, and about one hundred acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Rhinehart Antis, at the suit of the United States of America.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Stewart Pemington, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 47, in the city of Pittsburgh, adjoining ground heretofore demised to Rebecca and Mary Gibson, on the one side, and on the other by part of the same lot, now in possession of James Cargill, containing in front, on Irwin street, about thirty-nine feet eight inches, more or less, by sixty feet in depth, and on which there is a log and frame dwelling house; subject to the yearly ground rent of one hundred and forty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stewart Pemington, at the suit of John Wills' administrators.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James Gray, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate on both sides of Peter's Creek, in Mifflin township, bounded by land of John Barclay's heirs, Joel Ferree's heirs, Abner Beedle, Lewis Hoffman and others, containing four hundred acres, be the same more or less; on which there is a dwelling house, a double barn, a stone spring house, a saw mill, and several other buildings erected, and about two hundred acres of land cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Gray, at the suit of M'Henry & Trovillo, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 179, in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Market street, twenty feet, more or less, and running back sixty feet, more or less; on which is erected a three story brick warehouse, now in the occupancy of Pain & Ledlie, and under and subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and sixty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of Richard Geary

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of George Hargar, of, in and to one undivided sixth part of a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William Glenn's heirs, Patrick M'Donough, William Wilson, William M'Elhenny, David Morrow, Thomas Kiddoo's heirs, and the heirs of James Kiddoo, containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Hargar, at the suit of Benjamin Gass.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James Summerill, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plum township, containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres forty-five perches, more or less, adjoining lands of Sampson's heirs, John Gill, John Davidson, and others, on which is erected a two story log house, a small cabin barn and other buildings, and about sixty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Summerill, at the suit of Joseph Brown.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Thompson, Sen. deceased, in the hands of his administrator, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 409, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Wood street, at the corner of the brick house now in the tenure of William Blair, and running up Wood street fifteen feet, more or less, and extending back sixty feet, more or less, on which is erected a three story brick house; subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Thompson, Sr. deceased, at the suit of Thomas Davis.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim, of James R. Butler, of, in and to a certain out-lot, in the Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing ten acres, being lot No. 254, in the said reserve tract, bounded as follows: beginning on Pasture lane, at the corner of out-lot No. 253, and running by the same south 76 degrees, west 40 perches, to the corner lot, No. 255, thence by the same south 14 degrees, east 40 perches, to Ohio lane, thence by the same north 76 degrees, east 40 perches, to Pasture lane, and thence by the same north 14 degrees, west 40 perches, to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James R. Butler, at the suit of the Bank of the United States.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Hain, of, in and to the following described lots or pieces of ground, viz: lot No. 19, in the town of Sidneyville, bounded by Centre and Wilkins streets, and by lots Nos. 18 and 20, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 164 feet, more or less. ALSO, lot No. 7, in the town aforesaid, bounded by Centre and Wilkins streets, and by lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 174 feet, more or less; on which there is a two story brick house and kitchen erected. ALSO, lot No 8, in the town aforesaid, bounded by Wilkins street, and by lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 174 feet more or less. And ALSO, lot No. 6, in the town of Birmingham, bounded by Birmingham street and lots Nos. 15 and 5, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 95 feet, more or less, and fenced in. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Hain, at the suit of Thomas Algeo.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Enoch Holmes, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 388, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Diamond Alley, at the distance of about 27 feet from the corner of lot No. 389, and thence running along Diamond Alley, towards Wood street, 22 feet more or less, and extending back the same breadth, 40 feet more or less, on which is erected, a two story frame house; subject to a yearly ground rent of $42. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Enoch Holmes, at the suit of William Wightman.

ALSO—By virtue of a testatum writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim, of John Kirkpatrick, of, in and to a small piece of land, in Moon township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of John Creyton, James Stoddard, John Leech, Daniel Leech, and the Beaver county line, containing five acres, more or less, on which is erected a small cabin dwelling house and stable, with about one and a half acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Kirkpatrick, at the suit of James Stoddard.

ALSO—By virtue of an alias writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Parchment, of, in and to a certain tract of land on Turtle Creek, in Wilkins township, adjoining lands of the Bank of Pittsburgh, John Dunbar, heirs of Myers Powell and others; containing on which are erected a log cabin and sundry small out-houses, with about forty or fifty acres of land cleared: the interest of the said Peter being a life estate. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Parchment, at the suit of Baltzer Good

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1824. } 24—3.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that *Four undivided Sixth Parts* of the Tract of Land, advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Allegheny county, as the property of James Gray, at the suit of M'Henry & Trovillo, was conveyed to William Carroll and Moses Kerr, by deed duly recorded on the 18th November, 1820.

A. Sidney T Mountain,

Attorney for Carroll & Kerr.

Dec. 24, 1824—3t.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1824.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year, to the patrons of the Gazette!

ERIN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society, held at the usual place upon the 17th inst. the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. *Robert Steele*, and seconded by Mr. *George Faris*, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to captain DAVIS, commander of the Steam Boat "Herald," for his liberality and benevolence in conveying, *without charge*, a distressed *Irishman*, his wife and children to Baton Rouge.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be directed to communicate the foregoing resolution to captain Davis; and that they be further directed to cause the same to be published in all the papers of Pittsburgh.

HUGH DAVIS, President.

Attest—R. BURKE, Secretary.

U. S. SENATOR.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst. both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature met in convention, to elect a member of the U. S. Senate, in the room of the Hon. Walter Lowrie, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next. Three ballotings took place, as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
John Sergeant	24	24	23
William Marks	13	23	24
Samuel D. Ingham	15	22	22
James Todd	11	11	13
Thomas Burnside	9	10	18
Molton C. Rogers	6	10	15
William Darlington	6	8	7
Rees Hill	6	4	1
Daniel Montgomery	6	5	
George B. Porter	5	3	1
John Tod	5	1	1
John Gardner	5		
David Scott	4		
Isaac D. Barnard	3	1	1
Albert Gallatin	3	1	1
Joel B. Sutherland	2	4	4
William Wilkins	1	1	
Jacob Holgate	1		
Isaac Weaver	1		

No choice being made, the convention adjourned to meet on Friday.

VOTE ON FRIDAY.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
William Marks,	26	30	48	52	56
Thomas Burnside,	20	25	25	41	51
John Sergeant,	22	21	22	22	19
S. D. Ingham,	17	14	10	4	1
Molton C. Rogers,	10	11	10	5	1
James Todd,	12	1	0	0	0
Joel B. Sutherland,	8	14	12	3	1
William Darlington,	8	3	0	0	0
Rees Hill,	1	0	0	0	0
I. D. Barnard,	2	0	0	0	0
Albert Gallatin,	1	0	0	0	0

No choice—adjourn till Saturday.

VOTE ON SATURDAY.

	1st.	2d.
William Marks,	46	45
Thomas Burnside,	35	35
John Sergeant,	22	18
S. D. Ingham,	17	18
Wm. Darlington,	3	4
M. C. Rogers,	4	6
John Tod,	1	1

No choice being made the covention adjourned till the third Monday of January next.

Presidential Election.—The Legislature of Louisiana has chosen five Presidential Electors, *three* of whom are said to be in favor of Gen. Jackson, and *two* in favor of Mr. Adams. If this be correct, General Jackson will go into Congress with 99 electoral votes, Mr. Adams with 84, and Mr. Crawford with 41. Mr. Clay has received but 37 electoral votes. Gen. Jackson has received the whole electoral votes of eight states, and a majority of the electoral votes of three states: and, it is to be presumed, will receive the votes of those states in Congress. As Mr. Clay is not returned to the House, it may be confidently expected, that the Representatives of Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri, will also vote for Jackson in Congress—thus giving him the votes of 14 out of the 24 states.—We entertain not the least doubt of his election.

The Alexandria Herald intimates that a plot is going on at Washington City, to defeat Gen. Jackson—but that the friends of Mr. Crawford have no hand in it.—*N. B.* The Herald is a Crawford paper—and every one knows how *sincerely* the Crawfordites abhor all plots for cheating the people out of their rights!

Gen. Smyth on the Revelation!—Gen. Smyth, now a member of congress, has inserted in the National Intelligencer the following notice, accompanied with a proposal for publishing an Essay on the subject, at 50 cents per coppy in sheets. From hints in some of the papers, we infer that the General is "beside himself."

The Book of Revelation Unveiled.—After remaining hidden during many centuries, the meaning of the Apocalypse has been revealed.

I certify, on honor, that I have discovered the meaning of the Apocalypse, which (except that of some passages in the second and third chapters,) has never been *approached* by any expositor.

ALEXANDER SMYTH.

The Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine, of Georgetown, is chosen Chaplain to the Senate of the United States; and the Rev. Mr. Post, Chaplain to the House of Representatives.

D. Boulignv has been chosen U. S. Senator from Louisiana, in the room of H. Johnson, elected Governor of the state.

Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, has been elected to the U. S. Senate, in the room of John Taylor deceased. Mr. T. is represented as the most eloquent man in Virginia. One of the speakers in favor of his election, said "his mind was as pure as ether, and as vast as infinitude";

A Boat Race, for 1000 dollars, between a boat belonging to the British frigate Hussar, manned by four of her crew, and a boat, manned by four of the New-York watermen, took place at New-York on the 9th inst. The Americans were victorious, coming out about 300 yards ahead, in a race of four miles, which they rowed in 19 minutes. Not less than 50,000 spectators lined the wharves. The banter was given by the captain of the Hussar, at the request of his crew.

A hunt on the Sabbath.—David and Jonas Goughanour, of Cambria county, lately went out to hunt on the Sabbath. Some time after they separated in the woods, David espied what he took to be a deer, and after approaching within gunshot, discharged his rifle at it, and immediately ran to secure his game.—What must have been his feelings, when he discovered that he had shot his own brother, and only arrived in time to hear his expiring groan! David has been committed to prison. The Cambria Gazette says the crime of hunting on the Sabbath is quite common in that county.

The trustees of the New-York National Advocate lately sold that establishment, but when the purchaser came to take possesion, Major Noah, the editor, made battle, and a conflict ensued which was only quelled by Hays and a posse of the police. Noah retains the house; the purchaser carried off the types, &c. Each is publishing a "National Advocate."

A Steam Boat burnt.—The Steam Boat Rifleman, on her passage up the river from Mobile, took fire near Cahawba, and was entirely consumed. The loss of vessel and cargo is estimated at $75,000.

A Steam Boat is about to be built at Cleaveland, Ohio, to be employed on Lake Erie.

Bets are making in London on the issue of Fauntleroy's trial for forgery!

Married,

On Tuesday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr. *Hugh Riddell*, of Fayette township, Allegheny county, to Miss *Jane Savage*, of Guernsey co. Ohio.

Died,

At New-Orleans, on the 24th of October last, of the Yellow Fever, in the 28th year of his age, ROBERT G. FULTON, late of Pittsburgh, son of Mr. Henry Fulton, deceased.

The sudden and unexpected death of this amiable young gentleman has excited the deepest regret and most acute sympathies of his relations and friends. Of mild, unassuming and retiring manners, his worth was known and appreciated only by his family, and the few friends, with whom he maintained an intimacy. To them, he was endeared, by every quality that can inspire affection or conciliate friendship.

[*Communicated.*

On Friday morning, the 10th inst. Mrs. MARY BEER, consort of Mr. Robert Beer, of this city.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 16. S. B. *Mechanic*, 50 tons, Hall, Marietta.
— S. B. *Mexico*, 100, Armstrong, Cincinn.
18. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, 100, Cunningham, Louisville.
23. S. B. *Ohio*,* Butler, from Louisville.

DEPARTED.

Dec. 16. S. B. *Gen. Brown*,† Scott, New-Orleans.
17. S. B. *Mechanic*, 50 tons, Hall, Louisville.
18. S. B. *Mexico*, 100, Armstrong, do.
21. S. B. *Friendship*, 150, Hulbert, do.
22. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, 100, Cunningham, Nashville.

**We regret to learn, that a short distance below this city, two colored men, (the Steward and Fireman of the boat,) fell overboard and were drowned.*

†This is a beautifully finished Boat, built by Phillips & Graham, for Messrs. James Woods & Co.—She carries about 200 tons freight, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. R. Lindell & Co. Agents.

The Pittsburgh Apprentices' Library

WILL be opened in the front room of Mr. Scott's house, in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood, on *Saturday next*, at 2 o'clock, and will be kept open every Saturday afternoon, during winter, from 2 till 5 o'clock, and during summer, from 3 till 6.

The books of this institution will be lent, free of charge, to Apprentices and Minors engaged in learning trades, on their being recommended by persons responsible for the safe return of the books; and to other mechanics and artizans, on terms which will be made known by the Librarian. Suitable blanks, and further information, may be had at the Library Room.

WM. EICHBAUM, Sr.
Librarian.

December 24.

RICH'D B BARKER
AND
ROB'T. WATSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HAVE their Office in Market street, between Front and Second streets. They will attend to any business, in this or the adjoining counties, that may be entrusted to their care.

Dec 24—3am.

BROAD CLOTH, &c.

A very fine Assortment of

BLUE BROAD CLOTHS,

From ONE to SEVEN DOLLARS per yard.

Two pieces of Extra Superfine, Electorate Saxony Blue BROAD CLOTHS.

A good assortment of *Brown, Citron, Mixed, Black and Drab* BROAD CLOTHS.

A great variety of *Jackson, La Fayette and other* FANCY SILKS, *Striped double milled* CASSIMERES, *Valinette and Swansdown and other* VESTINGS; *best blue Italian Sewing* SILKS; Gilt Coat Buttons and Trimmings.

Also, expected daily, a large assortment of Beads, Dolls, and Toys, for children's Christmas and New-Year's presents, &c. &c

Isaac Harris.

Dec. 24—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same, before or on the 1st day of February next, as after that time they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

John Little,
Saddler, Corner of Market and Front-Streets

December 24—tIF

NOTICE.

OWING to the death of Andrew Brown, the partnership of A & J Brown is this day dissolved. All those who know themselves indebted to the above named firm, are requested to make payment, on or before the first day of February next, and those who have claims, to present them, for settlement, to

James Brown,
Surviving Partner.

December 14, 1824—[D. 24.—3t]

Turnpike Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified, that an Election for President, Managers and Treasurer, will be held at the tavern house of Thomas Buckhouse, in Versailles township, Allegheny County, on the first Monday of January next

Jas Irwin, Treas.

Dec. 11, 1824—[24 2]

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Alexander M'Clintock,
Farmer, St. Clair township.

December 24, 1824—3t.

A GENTLEMAN

IS wanted to obtain subscribers for a Miscellaneous Work. Apply to the subscriber, at Col Ramsey's Hotel.

H. Chapman.

Dec. 24—1t.*

Christmas Day Exercises.

THE Schools in connexion with the Pittsburgh Sabbath School Union, will meet in the first Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, 25th inst. A sermon will be delivered and a collection taken up, in aid of the funds of the Society. Services to commence precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. Persons friendly to the institution are respectfully invited to attend.

Dec. 24.

SPANISH HIDES.

On Tuesday next, the 28th instant,

AT HALF PAST TWO, P. M.
Will be sold,
AT WOOD STREET AUCTION ROOM,
On a Credit for endorsed paper,

A large lot of Spanish Hides,

Of a superior quality.

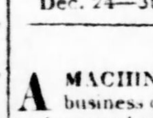
Wm Anderson, Auc.

Dec. 24—1t.

TO IRON MASTERS AND *MANUFACTURERS.*

2000 YDS. coarse, strong, fulled Linsey, dark colors and good substitute for coarse Cassinetts;
Coarse Cassinetts, Broad Cloths and Coatings;
Do. Point, Duffil and Rose Blankets;
Tow and Flax Linen, Socks, &c. &c.

And a variety of goods suitable for MANUFACTURING AND LABORING MEN.



ALSO

TAR by the bbl.

For sale at

HARRIS'S,
Market-Street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24—3.

ADAMS & HUTCHINSON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their Warehouse, in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg Pa which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE,*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24 1824.—1y

Just Received,

TEN TONS Gloninger's Shoenberger's, &c.

JUNIATA BAR IRON,

A good Assortment of

English, Cast, Blister, and Crowley *Steel;* Shear Steel and American Blister do.

Mousehole Anvils, Vises; Files and Rasps;
CONESAUGH SALT; 8 bbls. fine Red Apples;
Country and Spanish SOLE LEATHER;
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil; 10 bags Green COFFEE.

For Sale at light profits and accommodating terms, at

HARRIS's,
Market-Street.

Dec. 24—3t.

WANTED,

A MACHINIST, who is acquainted with the business of a Cotton Factory, and capable of making and repairing the necessary Machinery.

ALSO,

A good, experienced, and fit hand to *Superintend a Carding Room* He must be a complete Carder, and master of that business.

A Machinist with a family would be preferred, and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

David Logan,
Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

TO LET,

The Corner Brick House,

On Ferry and Water streets Being large, it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also

THE HOUSE

At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Collins'.

And the BRICK HOUSE,

Corner of First and Ferry Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Neville.

Dec. 24—tf. D. L.

Turnpike Election.

THE annual Election of the Pittsburgh and New-Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, will be held on Monday the 3d of January next, at the house of Mr. Joseph Miller, in Franklin township, for the purpose of electing a President, six Managers, and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

John A. Gilchrist, Tr.

Dec. 17, 1824—[24 2t]

WOOL, FLAX, &C.

Coarse & fine Wool—Flax & Flax Yarn,

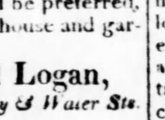
200 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES, 50 bbls. and 100 bush DRIED APPLES, FEATHERS, in large and small bags, and a good assortment of TICKING, &c. can be had, in large or small quantities, for Cash at

HARRIS'S,
Market Street.

Dec. 24—3t.

Stray Cow.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in September last, a light Brindled COW; her face, belly and part of her legs are white; her two left teats are grown together; her off ear is slit. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.



Matthew Logan.

Robinson Township, Dec. 24, 1824.—3t*

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened, at his own house, in the borough of Washington, Pa.

A School for Young Ladies.

He teaches Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and Composition, together with a simplified course of such other branches of science, both Natural and Moral, as will be calculated to render young Ladies useful and accomplished.

The Terms, per quarter, are,

For the higher branches of Science,	$5
For Geography, Grammar and Composition,	4
For Reading, Writing, Orthography and Arithmetic,	3

Obadiah Jennings.

Dec. 24.—3

P. S. Mr. J. is assisted in his school, and every exertion is used to render the institution worthy of public patronage.

PUBLIC SALE,

AT

Hamilton Hall, Mifflin Township

ON THURSDAY, the 6th of JANUARY, 1825, the Subscriber will offer, at Public Vendue,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Farming Utensils; Grain; Stock; Dearborn and Harness; A Wagon and Gears; One pair of match bay Carriage-Horses; A first rate blooded brood Mare; Hay; Oxen, and Timber Wheels, &c.

Conditions made known on the day of Sale, by

Ch. H. Israell.

Office, Third St. West side of Market St

Dec. 24, 1824—2t.

BRANDY, WINE, &C.

4TH Proof French BRANDY, and second quality do.
4th Proof Jamaica SPIRITS, and second quality do.
Fine Pure Lisbon and Sherry Wines.—Second quality Lisbon and Madeira Wine.
Old Apple Brandy, and Cherry Bounce.
Molasses, Honey, Sperm. Oil & Candles.

ALSO—JUST OPENING,

A large and fashionable supply of all kinds of

CHINA & QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE, &C.
At Harris's,

Dec. 24, 1824.—3t. Market Street.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, *On FRIDAY, the 14th day of JANUARY next at 10 o'clock, A. M* the following Property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Vance, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Moon township, bounded by the Ohio river, by lands of Samuel Neely, James M'Cabe, and others, containing three hundred and fifteen acres, more or less, on which there are erected three dwelling houses and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Vance, deceased, at the suit of Henry Baldwin, for the use of George Poe, Jr.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Abraham Long, of, in and to the following described lots or pieces of ground, viz One of them being part of lot No. 111, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on St. Clair street, fifty-nine feet from Penn street, thence along St Clair street eighteen feet; thence parallel to Penn street sixty feet, to the line of lot No 112, thence northwardly, parallel to St. Clair street, eighteen feet; thence esstwardly, by Watkins's line to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a small frame shop and some tan vats, and a bark house, subject to an annual rent charge of forty dollars. And the other of them being part of lot No. 112, commencing on Penn street, at the corner of lot No. 111, and thence along Penn street westwardly forty-five feet, thence parallel with St. Clair street, towards Liberty, one hundred and twenty feet; thence parallel with Penn street forty-five feet, to the line of lot No. 111; thence along the line of said lot to the place of beginning; on which are erected a double two story log house weather-boarded, and a small kitchen; also a bark-mill and some tan vats, under and subject to an annual rent charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Abraham Long, at the suit of Thomas Robinson.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Mark Stackhouse and Aquila M. Bolton, of, in and to a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate in St. Clair township, in the county of Allegheny, bounded as follows: beginning at the northwest corner of Coal Hill lot No 52, on the Monongahela river, and running up the margin of the same the distance of forty-four feet, thence southwardly up Coal Hill, in a line parallel with the eastern boundary line of lot No. 51, to High street; thence by the same westwardly one hundred and seventy-six feet, to the south-west corner of Coal Hill lot No. 51; thence northwardly down Coal Hill, by the dividing line between Coal Hill lots Nos. 50 and 51, to the river; thence by the same seventy-eight feet; thence southwardly up Coal Hill, in a line parallel with the western boundary line of lot No 51 aforesaid, to a post below the present coal road, about fifteen perches from High street; thence eastwardly by a parallel line with High street fifty four feet, to the western boundary line of Coal Hill lot No. 52; and thence northwardly down Coal Hill to the place of beginning; under and subject to a yearly ground rent of one thousand dollars, with certain privileges and conditions, as more specially set forth in a lease from John B. Trevor to the said Stackhouse and Bolton, reference being thereto had will appear; on which said described premises are erected a stone glass house, and sundry frame buildings, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stackhouse and Bolton, at the suit of John B. Trevor.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Rhinehart Antis, of, in and to a certain tract of land, containing two hundred acres or thereabouts, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by the Monongahela river, by lands of John Reed, Esq David Milligan, John Hanna, and land now or late of Charles Wallace, on which are erected one stone and two log dwelling houses, and sundry other buildings, and about one hundred acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Rhinehart Antis, at the suit of the United States of America.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Stewart Femington, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 47, in the city of Pittsburgh, adjoining ground heretofore demised to Rebecca and Mary Gibson, on the one side, and on the other by part of the same lot, now in possession of James Cargill, containing in front, on Irwin street, about thirty-nine feet eight inches, more or less, by sixty feet in depth, and on which there is a log and frame dwelling house; subject to the yearly ground rent of one hundred and forty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stewart Femington, at the suit of John Wills' administrators.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James Gray, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate on both sides of Peter's Creek, in Mifflin township, bounded by land of John Barclay's heirs, Joel Ferree's heirs, Abner Beedle, Lewis Hoffman and others, containing four hundred acres, be the same more or less; on which there is a dwelling house, a double barn, a stone spring house, a saw mill, and several other buildings erected, and about two hundred acres of land cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Gray, at the suit of M'Henry & Trovillo, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 179, in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Market street, twenty feet, more or less, and running back sixty feet, more or less; on which is erected a three story brick warehouse, now in the occupancy of Pain & Ledlie, and under and subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and sixty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of Richard Geary

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of George Hargar, of, in and to one undivided sixth part of a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William Glenn's heirs, Patrick M'Donough, William Wilson, William M'Elhenny, David Morrow, Thomas Kiddoo's heirs, and the heirs of James Kiddoo, containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Hargar, at the suit of Benjamin Gass.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James Summerill, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plum township, containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres forty-five perches, more or less, adjoining lands of Sampson's heirs, John Gill, John Davidson, and others, on which is erected a two story log house, a small cabin barn and other buildings, and about sixty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Summerill, at the suit of Joseph Brown.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Thompson, Sen. deceased, in the hands of his administrator, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 409, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Wood street, at the corner of the brick house now in the tenure of William Blair, and running up Wood street fifteen feet, more or less, and extending back sixty feet, more or less, on which is erected a three story brick house; subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Thompson, Sr. deceased, at the suit of Thomas Davis.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim, of James R Butler, of, in and to a certain out-lot, in the Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing ten acres, being lot No. 254, in the said reserve tract, bounded as follows: beginning on Pasture lane, at the corner of out-lot No. 253, and running by the same south 76 degrees, west 40 perches, to the corner lot, No. 255, thence by the same south 14 degrees, east 40 perches, to Ohio lane, thence by the same north 76 degrees, east 40 perches, to Pasture lane, and thence by the same north 14 degrees, west 40 perches, to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James R. Butler, at the suit of the Bank of the United States.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Hain, of, in and to the following described lots or pieces of ground, viz: lot No. 19, in the town of Sidneyville, bounded by Centre and Wilkins streets, and by lots Nos. 18 and 20, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 164 feet, more or less. ALSO, lot No. 7, in the town aforesaid, bounded by Centre and Wilkins streets, and by lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 174 feet, more or less; on which there is a two story brick house and kitchen erected. ALSO, lot No 8, in the town aforesaid, bounded by Wilkins street, and by lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 174 feet more or less. And ALSO, lot No. 6, in the town of Birmingham, bounded by Birmingham street and lots Nos. 15 and 5, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 95 feet, more or less, and fenced in. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Hain, at the suit of Thomas Algeo.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Enoch Holmes, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 388, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Diamond Alley, at the distance of about 27 feet from the corner of lot No. 389, and thence running along Diamond Alley, towards Wood street, 22 feet more or less, and extending back the same breadth, 40 feet more or less, on which is erected, a two story frame house, subject to a yearly ground rent of $42. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Enoch Holmes, at the suit of William Wightman

ALSO—By virtue of a testatum writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim, of John Kirkpatrick, of, in and to a small piece of land, in Moon township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of John Creyton, James Stoddard, John Leech, Daniel Leech, and the Beaver county line, containing five acres, more or less, on which is erected a small cabin dwelling house and stable, with about one and a half acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Kirkpatrick, at the suit of James Stoddard.

ALSO—By virtue of an alias writ of *feri facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Parchment, of, in and to a certain tract of land on Turtle Creek, in Wilkins township, adjoining lands of the Bank of Pittsburgh, John Dunbar, heirs of Myers Powell and others; containing on which are erected a log cabin and sundry small out-houses, with about forty or fifty acres of land cleared: the interest of the said Peter being a life estate. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Parchment, at the suit of Baltzer Good

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1824. } 24—3.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that *Four undivided Sixth Parts* of the Tract of Land, advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Allegheny county, as the property of James Gray, at the suit of M'Henry & Trovillo, was conveyed to William Carroll and Moses Kerr, by deed duly recorded on the 18th November, 1820.

A. Sidney T Mountain,
Attorney for Carroll & Kerr.

Dec. 24, 1824—3t.

Poetry.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIENDSHIP.

WHAT anguish 'tis to meet
A cold, a churlish heart!
What cup of life so sweet
As Friendship can impart!
One bosom has no fears,
And one, no hope receives;
For what is Friendship, cheers,
And what is not, deceives.

I heard a child complain,
An orphan vent her grief;
Her sorrows plead in vain,
Her tears found no relief.
Anon, she knew no care,
She sigh'd no more, and smil'd;
For Friendship had been there,
And blest the orphan child.

A widow'd mother, poor,
And friendless and forlorn,
Who begg'd from door to door,
But met the eye of scorn;
Benlin'd her head to die,
And bless'd her infant boy;
But Friendship's aid was nigh,
And gave the mother joy.

With terror in her mien,
A naked wanderer came;
The world her home had been,
And Manine was her name.
She ask'd no boon, and none
Discharged a dutcous care;
Till Friendship's pity shone,
And sooth'd her wild despair.

Ah! little think the proud,
The wealthy and the great,
What thousands weep aloud,
And mourn their hapless fate!
At Heaven's august assize,
Which Friendship's claims will prove,
What myriads will rise,
The trophies of her love.

CLIO.

SONG.—SELECTED.

Lord Roland rose, and went to mass,
And doffed his morning weed,
And bade them bring a looking glass,
And saddle fast a steed;
"I'll deck with gems my bonnet's loop;
And wear a feather fine;
And when lorn lovers sit and droop,
Why I will sit and dine;
Sing merrily, sing merrily!
And fill the cup of wine.

"Though Elgitha be thus untrue,
Adele is beauteous yet;
And he that's baffled by the blue
May bow before the jet;
So welcome, hail or health!
So welcome, shower or shine!
And wither there thou willow wreath,
Thou never shalt be mine;
Sing merrily, sing merrily!
And fill the cup of wine.

"Proud Elgitha, a health to thee,
A health in brimming gold,
And store of lovers after me,
As honest and less cold;
My hand is on my bugle horn,
My boat is in the brine;
If ever gallant died of scorn,
I shall not die of thine;
Sing merrily, sing merrily!
And fill the cup of wine."

Miscellany.

ADEMDAI.

From a Persian Manuscript.

A young man, a poor mechanic, named Ademdai, was one night returning home from his work through the streets of Bagdad. He had already reached the door of his humble habitation, when a confused sound of voices and the clashing of weapons drew his attention. He perceived, by the light of the moon, two men in the Armenian habit defending themselves against six ruffians. Naturally courageous and resolute, Ademdai hastened to the succor of the weaker party, and, though armed only with a stout stick, he laid about him with such effect that the robbers took to their heels.

Without expecting any recompense, or indeed taking the least notice of the persons to whom he had rendered this seasonable service, he unlocked his door and went into his hut.

The next night—it might be about ten o'clock—he had just finished his frugal supper, and was considering within himself how hard a poor fellow is obliged to toil in order to gain a scanty subsistence, and how many, even with the utmost exertion, can scarcely earn sufficient to appease their hunger with the coarsest fare:—"What a deal of work," exclaimed he, "have I done to-day, and half a drachma is all that I have received for it! O Mahomet, wouldst thou be pleased to grant me the mere necessaries of life, I should deem myself as happy as the grand vizier himself."

Scarcely had he uttered this soliloquy, when he heard a loud knocking at his door. He instantly rose, and lost no time in opening it, under the idea that one of his neighbors wanted something: but what was his astonishment to perceive a majestic figure, clad in a long flowing robe of snowy whiteness, with an immense turban on his head, and a black staff in his hand!—Without any other salutation than a slight bow of the head this figure unceremoniously entered his hovel.

Ademdai, though a stranger to fear, was alarmed by the apparition; but the majestic visitant, stroking a beard that reached down to his waist, thus addressed him: "Fear not Ademdai; I am thy good Genius: I come to see thee. I heard thy complaints, and thy modest wish to possess the absolute necessaries of life. Was it not?"

"Benevolent Genius," cried Ademdai, when he had somewhat recovered himself, "I certainly do wish that I possessed, without labor, the bare necessaries of life. Can any man desire less?" "Certainly not," replied the Genius; "but what meanest thou by absolute necessaries? How much would procure them?" "Very little. If I have rice, wood to cook it and to warm myself, and a decent dress to put on, that is all I need to be happy." "And how much money would be required to put thee in possession of all these things?" "About a drachma a day; yes for that sum I am pretty sure I could obtain all that I absolutely want." "Well, here are eight drachmas for eight days; on the eighth day, at this hour, I will appear again to thee. Shouldst thou find this allowance inadequate, be not afraid to ask for more. I will give thee as much as thou desirest till thou hast obtained whatever is necessary, for it is not my intention to bestow on thee aught that is superfluous." With these words the Genius retired, and Ademdai, with looks of joy, surveyed the money which he had given him. Eight silver drachmas! he had never been so rich in all his life. "At length," said he, "I am relieved from anxiety respecting my future support, and have no need to toil all day long by the sweat of my brow, in order to obtain a scanty meal of rice at night." Having thus spoken, he considered the affair over again, looked round him, and exclaimed, "By the tomb of the Prophet! I have forgotten to ask my good Genius for many a necessary; I have not a single article of furniture: look there at my wretched pallet! I must have a bed. A good bed is a necessary of life, I should suffer, GREAT as essential to life as to eat and drink. I have not a carpet or a cushion to sit upon myself, or for the accommodation of my friends when they come to see me. I want a table also, to eat off of; nay, I mean one likes to have things convenient."—Thus did Ademdai bethink himself of all the articles that he regarded as necessary, and he awaited with impatience the next visit of his good Genius. On the evening of the eighth day, while eating his rice, he once more pondered the matter. "'Tis indeed a pity," said he, "that I have no more than a drachma per day to live upon. Rice, and nothing but rice, would tire any body. I should like to have something to relish it, were it only on high days and holidays. My good Genius will tell me that it is not necessary; but he is wrong, as I shall be able to prove it to him. It is necessary that man should vary his food, else why hath God created so many things for his subsistence? In order to eat one must have an appetite; but this everlasting rice eating takes one's appetite quite away. Holidays ought to be days of pleasure and enjoyment, but what pleasure can there be in the incessant repetition of this insipid diet! Yes, yes, it is necessary that I should now and then have a change. I shall request my Genius to allow me two drachmas for holidays; that is not too much."

The Genius kept his word, and appeared punctually at the tenth hour. Ademdai sank at his feet, and solicited what he had forgotten to ask for at the first interview. The Genius listened to him with patience. "Beware Ademdai," said he in a kind tone, "of desiring more than what is necessary: the moment thou applies for superfluities, that moment I shall abandon thee forever. Ademdai then entered into explanations, tending to prove that none of these things which he desired to possess could be regarded as superfluous. The Genius was convinced; he gave him four gold dinars to purchase household furniture; allowed him the additional drachmas for holidays, and withdrew, promising to return in eight days.

Scarcely had the morning dawned, when Ademdai rose, and presently went out to buy what he wanted. He had the furniture carried home, and fancied that his hovel would be turned into a palace; but it was not long before he made an observation which mortified him exceedingly—the furniture was new and his dwelling old.—He examined his house, and now discovered for the first time, in what a miserable state it was—nay, it seemed ready to tumble down. He fetched a builder to inspect it. "Beware, my friend," said the latter, "of attempting to repair this miserable hovel; it would cost less to build a new house." Ademdai was grieved to be obliged to place his beautiful furniture in so crazy a hut.—"Supposing it were to fall in," thought he, "I should not only lose all these fine things, but my life into the bargain. It is absolutely necessary to rebuild a house that is on the point of tumbling down, and what is more essential than self-preservation?" Ademdai did not fail to acquaint the Genius, on his third arrival, with the danger which impended over him. The Genius admitted the validity of his representations, and gave him on the spot fifty gold dinars to rebuild his habitation. "How happy am I," said he to himself, "in having such a beneficent Genius, who voluntarily supplies me with every necessary!—Thanks to his bounty, I shall never more suffer want. He will not refuse me any thing; for I shall never apply to him but for absolute necessaries—superfluities I will never solicit." The house is finished, and Ademdai moves into it with all his handsome furniture. He seats himself first on one, then on another soft cushion; sometimes throws himself on his bed, which he scarcely quits, and thinks with joy of the additional drachmas wherewithal to regale himself on holidays. Surely he now has all that is necessary! All that is necessary? Can any one really possess it who is alone? Is there any perfect enjoyment in life, unless it be shared with a beloved object? Which way soever he turns his eyes, he sees seraglios containing twenty, thirty, forty of the most beautiful females, and can it be alleged that he is desiring a superfluity when he wishes for one—only one partner of his life? Indeed, cried Ademdai, "that is all I now want. A handsome woman—how she would set off the place! My house would be a thousand times more agreeable. Yes, I will ask my good Genius whether a wife be a superfluity for me?" Wholly occupied with this thought, he could no longer rest in the house. He sauntered unconsciously to one of the squares of Bagdad, just at the moment when a slave-dealer, surrounded by a number of curious persons, was offering his stock for sale. A female slave, of extraordinary beauty, of majestic stature and elegant shape, attracted general notice: Ademdai himself could not turn his eyes from her. For the first time he felt the power of love; so much the more painful was his anxiety when he beheld a young man, in sumptuous apparel, approach the trader, to treat for the fair one who had captivated his heart. The damsel was now obliged to unveil, and Ademdai beheld such celestial charms, that he stood like a marble statue, petrified with astonishment.—The statement of the slave merchant brought him to himself—"This lovely creature," said he, "is a Georgian; she is scarcely eighteen, plays exquisitely on the lute, has an enchanting voice, and dances with such grace that it would be difficult to find her equal. The price I demand for her is 2000 gold dinars." Ademdai's rival hereupon offered fifteen hundred—Ademdai trembled. The dealer rejected the offer—Ademdai breathed more freely. The young man bade eighteen hundred—the owner considered—the perspiration of fear covered the brow of Ademdai; but the merchant would not abate his price, and the customer, less enamored than Ademdai, renounced the possession of the beautiful captive and withdrew. The slave-merchant also quitted the square, without disposing of the fair Georgian. Ademdai hurried home. It was the day on which he expected his Genius, and he had never yet awaited his visit with such impatience. At length a knock was heard; he flew to the door, and threw himself at the feet of his benefactor. "What ails thee?" asked the latter; "why art thou so dejected? What? even in tears? Have I not supplied all thy wants?" "Indeed," answered Ademdai, "thou hast bestowed on me much more than I deserve, but yet not all that I want. Tell me, would a wife be superfluous for me? Must I be doomed to lead a solitary life, without a creature that I can call my own? If thou deemest the possession of a wife a superfluity, then it is evident that what is superfluous may at the same time be absolutely necessary." The Genius could scarcely refrain from laughing outright. "Ademdai," said he, "a wife may, as thou sayest, be absolutely necessary to thee.—Thou must procure one. Choose the daughter of some honest mechanic of thy acquaintance; I cannot object to such a match. Thy house is rebuilt, and well furnished; and with these, added to thy personal recommendations, thou needest not apprehend a refusal from a girl of thine own condition." "Ah!" cried Ademdai, heaving a profound sigh—"that is not what I want. I am already in love; and when a man is in love, is it not necessary for him to possess the object upon which he has set his affections?"—"Very necessary," replied the Genius. "Well then, thou wilt surely make me the happiest of mortals, for thou hast promised to supply all my wants. I love a young slave, love her to madness; never did I behold such beauty; but she [illegible] price [illegible] high, and I am [illegible] "Two thousand gold dinars!" cried the Genius, "Thou [illegible] rather [illegible]" said the Genius "but as thou art so desperately in love, this purchase is necessary, for if thou wast sick, it would be necessary to procure medicine, be the price what it might. With you mortals love is a disease. There are two thousand gold dinars for thee—restore thy gratuity." With these words the Genius retired, leaving Ademdai overwhelmed with joy and astonishment. Now that poor hero is possessed of his fascinating mistress, we shall no more hear him complain that he is in want of any thing. What an erroneous conclusion! No sooner had Arselli, for that was the name of the lovely slave, set foot in Ademdai's house, than she started back, exclaiming, "Gracious Allah! whither art thou conducting me?—Is this the house in which I am to live? Tell me, wretch, is it for thyself that thou hast bought me? How couldst thou raise such a sum as two thousand pieces of gold?" "Ah," cried Ademdai, heaving a deep sigh, "that gold was all that I was worth in the world, and yet I have cheerfully given it in exchange for thee. But be of good cheer; though we may not enjoy superfluities, we shall never want what is necessary."—Here Ademdai was manifestly out in his calculations. He had a drachma per day for himself alone; but now he had two to keep upon the same allowance. This he should have thought of before; for to wait eight days till the return of the Genius, seemed like waiting an eternity. In silent sadness he went and prepared the frugal meal, but Arselli would not taste a morsel—she wept without ceasing; and when the trembling Ademdai lovingly offered her rice, she spurned him from her with disdain. Scarcely could she be prevailed on to sit down, all the cushions seemed to her so extremely hard; and as for the bed, which Ademdai thought so comfortable, she protested that there could not be a worse in all Bagdad. Matters were not mended by a closer investigation. Ademdai had provided the bed for himself alone, and now he wanted one large enough for two. If he ventured to allude to his passion, or to approach Arselli, she repulsed all his advances with scorn. "How," said she "canst thou presume to come near me in such a beggarly trim? Thou talkest of a bountiful Genius who supplies all thy wants; but does thy stingy patron consider decent clothes as superfluities? Unfortunate creature that I am, I too shall soon be obliged, like thee, to dress myself in rags! Alas! but for thee I should now be attired in the costliest stuffs of Asia; and thou, who hast reduced me to this wretched condition, canst thou still expect me to love thee? Impossible! I will, however, strive to hate thee less." These complaints overwhelmed Ademdai with despondency. He felt more wretched than he ever had done in his most abject indigence. At length, after an absence of eight days, the Genius came to pay his ardently desired visit. Ademdai flew to meet him. "Thou hast promised me all that is necessary," said he in a peevish tone; "but now I am the most miserable of men." "What!" said the Genius, with some astonishment, "have I not given thee all that thou hast desired?"—"Certainly; but I was a fool, for I imagined that very few things were absolutely necessary, and I was egregiously mistaken." "Let us hear," said the Genius—"explain thyself." "Thou hast readily admitted that it was necessary for me to take a wife; but though my expenditure is doubled, I have still no more than a drachma per day to defray it. As it was necessary for me to have a wife, is it not equally necessary that she should be kept alive?" "Most assuredly!" "Well, then, my wife will not live; she will not eat, or drink, or sleep. The fare which I set before her, and with which I was perfectly content, is far too coarse for her delicate palate. Her wants are totally different from mine; and since I have bought her, and love her as my life, is it not necessary for me to supply those wants?"—"Nothing can be clearer," replied the Genius—"how much needest thou each day to procure her what is necessary?" "I have not made an exact estimate; but with two tomans a day we might both live very comfortably, though not luxuriously." "Well, if this be all that afflicts thee, here are sixteen tomans for eight days; at the expiration of that time I shall call again to inquire if there be any thing else that thou wishest to possess." Thus spake the Genius, and was about to depart, but Ademdai begged pardon for detaining him a little longer, and thus proceeded: "I have still a good deal to say to thee. I love Arselli with all the ardor of youth; is it not necessary that she should return my love?"—"Certainly it is." "But she cannot endure me in this shabby plight. She declares that but for me she should be the favorite of some wealthy and distinguished man. If, then, it be necessary for her to love me, I must dress in a totally different style; and thou must admit in this case that elegant and fashionable clothes are not a luxury." "Thou art right." "She says, also, that but for me she should herself be attired in the richest and costliest stuffs of Asia. She is fond of dress, and therefore, if I wish to be loved by her, I must necessarily strive to procure for her all that she desires. She possesses accomplishments, sings divinely; and plays the lute: ought she to neglect these fruits of a brilliant education?—When one has talents, is it not necessary to cultivate them? I should, therefore, like to buy her a capital lute; it would afford her infinite gratification." "All the things thou hast mentioned seem to me to be absolutely necessary," said the Genius, "but how much dost thou suppose the whole would cost?" "At a rough guess, a thousand pieces of gold." "There they are; fare thee well, and now procure all that thou wantest." The Genius disappeared, and Ademdai, with a light heart, rejoined Arselli. His eyes beamed with delight, but he carefully abstained from betraying his joy, for he wished to surprise his charmer, and therefore said nothing to her concerning his interview with the Genius. Next morning, however, as soon as it was light, he went out, and the first thing he did was to equip himself in an elegant and tasteful suit of clothes. He returned with a number of tradesmen, who were not a little surprised to find that a person of such genteel appearance lived in so sorry a house. Arselli could not conceive the meaning of all this train: she scarcely knew Ademdai in his magnificent attire. "Did I not tell thee," said he, going up to her, "that a good Genius supplies me with all I have occasion for? Be assured, then, that thou wilt not henceforth want any thing, provided only thou desirest not what is superfluous. Choose from among these articles what thou likest best." Arselli now began to think her lover an amiable young man, and his voice particularly musical: she had no scruple to testify her satisfaction, ordered the goods to be spread out, selected such as took her fancy, and as she was not deficient in foresight, she paid a prudent regard, in her purchases, not only to present necessities, but to what she might want in future. She then chose a lute which surpassed in sweetness of tone any that she had ever tried. Ademdai paid for the instrument and other articles, and dismissed the tradesmen; and he was quite intoxicated with joy when Arselli, taking up the lute, accompanied it with a confession which proved that he had now found out the way to her heart.

Ademdai is beloved! What needs he more?—Has he now all he wants?

[To be concluded.]

MARRIED,

At the head of Lake Ontario, William J. Kerr, Esq. of Niagara, Upper Canada, to Miss Brandt, daughter of the late Col. Brandt, Chief of the Six Nations.

Mr. Buchanan gives an account of a visit he made to this young lady in 1819.—The house of Mr. Brandt, is on the shores of Lake Ontario, has a noble and commanding aspect and stands on a spot of great natural beauty. The visiters entered the house unobserved and passed into a parlor well furnished with looking glasses, carpets, mahogany tables, and fashionable chairs, a guitar hung against its wall, a book case contained a number of elementary works, and a prayer book in the Mohawk Language.

"Soon," says Mr. B. "in walked a charming noble-looking Indian girl, dressed partly in the native, and partly in the English costume. Her hair was confined on the head in a silk net, but the lower tresses, escaping from thence, flowed down on her shoulders under a tunic or morning dress of black silk; she wore a petticoat of the same material and color, which reached very little below the knees. Her silk stockings and kid shoes were, like the rest of her dress, black. The grace and dignity of her movement, the style of her dress and manner, so new, so unexpected, filled us all with astonishment. With great ease, yet by no means in that commonplace mode so generally prevalent on such occasions, she inquired how we had found the roads, accommodations, &c. No flutter was at all apparent on account of the delay in getting breakfast; no fidgeting and fuss-making, no running in and out, no idle expression of regret, such as Oh dear me! had I known of your coming, you would not have been kept in this way; but with perfect ease she maintained the conversation, until a Squaw, wearing a man's hat, brought in a tray with preparations for breakfast. A table cloth of fine white damask being laid, we were regaled with tea, and coffee, hot rolls, butter in water and ice-coolers, eggs, smoked beef and ham, broiled chickens, &c.; all served in a truly neat and comfortable style. The delay we afterwards discovered, arose from the desire of our hostess to supply us with hot rolls, which were actually baked while we waited. I have been thus minute in my description of these comforts, as they were so little to be expected in the house of an Indian.

"After breakfast, Miss Brandt, as we must still call her, took my daughters out to walk, and look at the picturesque scenery of the country. She and her brother had previously expressed a hope that we should stay all day, but though I wished of all things to do so, and had determined in the event of their pressing their invitation to accept it, yet I declined the proposal at first, and thus forfeited a pleasure which we all of us longed in our hearts to enjoy, for as I afterwards learned, it is not the custom of any uncorrupted Indian to repeat a request if once rejected.

"They believe that those to whom they offer any mark of friendship, and who give a reason for refusing it, do so in perfect sincerity, and that it would be rudeness to require to alter their determination, or break their word. And as the Indian never makes a show of civility, but when prompted by a genuine feeling, so he thinks others are actuated by similar candor.—I really feel ashamed when I consider how severe a rebuke this carries with it to us, who boast of civilization, but who are so much carried away by the general insincerity of expression pervading all ranks, that few indeed are to be found, who speak just what they wish or know."

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, an indented Apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, named THOMAS CAMPBELL, aged about 18 years; rather low sized for his age; dark eyes and dark hair. The clothing he wore was a black cloth coat, blue mixture pantaloons, striped vest, and fur hat. All persons are hereby warned against harboring said runaway at their peril. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for the delivery of said boy to me, or lodging him in any jail that I may get him.

Webb Closey.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 10, 1824.—3t

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A REVIEW

OF A

DEBATE ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM,

Between Mr. A. Campbell, Baptist Minister, and the Rev. John Walker, a Minister of the Secession;

In a Series of Eight Letters.

To which is now added, Letters 9 and 10, in answer to objections made to the above letters by Mr. Campbell, in a late Debate with Mr. M'Calla, of Kentucky; and Letters 11 and 12, addressed to Mr. Walker, in reply to some objections to those letters also:

BY SAMUEL RALSTON,

Pastor of the united Presbyterian Congregations of Mingo Creek and Williamsport.

TERMS.

1. It will be printed with a long primer type, on good medium paper, and contain 300 pages or upwards duodecimo, at the price of $1, bound and lettered.

2. Any person obtaining 10 subscribers, and becoming responsible for the money, shall receive a copy gratis.

3. If any profits will remain after the sale, a donation will be made to the Western Missionary society.

Washington, Nov. 6.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at this office.*

WANTED TO RENT,

BY the 1st of April next, A HOUSE between Wood and Liberty streets, with rooms convenient for a small family and a school. Inquire at this office.

December 10.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving of Cotton

including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for printing SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

THREE OR FOUR GOOD

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.

October 15—tf.

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

To the Agriculturalists

Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr. *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable expense, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.

Sept. 24—tf.

00

Poetry.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIENDSHIP.

WHAT anguish 'tis to meet
A cold, a churlish heart!
What cup of life so sweet
As Friendship can impart?
One bosom has no fears,
And one, no hope receives;
For what is Friendship, cheers,
And what is not, deceives.

I heard a child complain,
An orphan vent her grief;
Her sorrows plead in vain,
Her tears found no relief:
Anon, she knew no care,
She sigh'd no more, and smil'd;
For Friendship had been there,
And blest the orphan child.

A widow'd mother, poor,
And friendless and forlorn,
Who begg'd from door to door,
But met the eye of scorn;
Reclin'd her head to die,
And kiss'd her infant boy;
But Friendship's aid was nigh,
And gave the mother joy.

With terror in her mien,
A naked wanderer came;
The world her home had been,
And Maniac was her name.
She ask'd no boon, and none
Discharged a duteous care;
Till Friendship's pity shone,
And sooth'd her wild despair.

Ah! little think the proud,
The wealthy and the great,
What thousands weep aloud,
And mourn their hapless fate!
At Heaven's august assize,
Which Friendship's claims will prove,
What myriads will rise,
The trophies of her love.

CLIO.

SONG.—SELECTED.

Lord Roland rose, and went to mass,
And doffed his morning weed,
And bade them bring a looking glass,
And saddle fast a steed;
"I'll deck with gems my bonnet's loop;
And wear a feather fine;
And when lorn lovers sit and droop,
Why I will sit and dine;
Sing merrily, sing merrily!
And fill the cup of wine.

"Though Elgitha be thus untrue,
Adele is beauteous yet;
And he that's baffled by the blue
May bow before the jet;
So welcome, hail or health!
So welcome, shower or shine!
And wither there thou willow wreath,
Thou never shalt be mine;
Sing merrily, sing merrily!
And fill the cup of wine.

"Proud Elgitha, a health to thee,
A health in brimming gold,
And store of lovers after me,
As honest and less cold;
My hand is on my bugle horn,
My boat is in the brine;
If ever gallant died of scorn,
I shall not die of thine;
Sing merrily, sing merrily!
And fill the cup of wine."

Miscellany.

ADEMDAI.

From a Persian Manuscript.

A young man, a poor mechanic, named Ademdai, was one night returning home from his work through the streets of Bagdad. He had already reached the door of his humble habitation, when a confused sound of voices and the clashing of weapons drew his attention. He perceived, by the light of the moon, two men in the Armenian habit defending themselves against six ruffians. Naturally courageous and resolute, Ademdai hastened to the succor of the weaker party, and, though armed only with a stout stick, he laid about him with such effect that the robbers took to their heels.

Without expecting any recompense, or indeed taking the least notice of the persons to whom he had rendered this seasonable service, he unlocked his door and went into his hut.

The next night—it might be about ten o'clock—he had just finished his frugal supper, and was considering within himself how hard a poor fellow is obliged to toil in order to gain a scanty subsistence, and how many, even with the utmost exertion, can scarcely earn sufficient to appease their hunger with the coarsest fare:—"What a deal of work," exclaimed he, "have I done to-day, and half a drachma is all that I have received for it! O Mahomet, wouldst thou be pleased to grant me the mere necessaries of life, I should deem myself as happy as the grand vizier himself."

Scarcely had he uttered this soliloquy, when he heard a loud knocking at his door. He instantly rose, and lost no time in opening it, under the idea that one of his neighbors wanted something: but what was his astonishment to perceive a majestic figure, clad in a long flowing robe of snowy whiteness, with an immense turban on his head, and a black staff in his hand!—Without any other salutation than a slight bow of the head this figure unceremoniously entered his hovel.

Ademdai, though a stranger to fear, was alarmed by the apparition; but the majestic visitant, stroking a beard that reached down to his waist, thus addressed him: "Fear not Ademdai; I am thy good Genius: I come to see thee. I heard thy complaints and thy modest wish to possess the absolute necessaries of life. Was it not?"

"Benevolent Genius," cried Ademdai, when he had somewhat recovered himself, "I certainly do wish that I possessed, without labor, the bare necessaries of life. Can any man desire less?" "Certainly not," replied the Genius; "but what meanest thou by absolute necessaries? How much would procure them?" "Very little. If I have rice, wood to cook it and to warm myself, and a decent dress to put on, that is all I need to be happy." "And how much money would be required to put thee in possession of all these things?" "About a drachma a day; yes for that sum I am pretty sure I could obtain all that I absolutely want." "Well, here are eight drachmas for eight days; on the eighth day, at this hour, I will appear again to thee. Should'st thou find this allowance inadequate, be not afraid to ask for more. I will give thee as much as thou desirest till thou hast obtained whatever is necessary, for it is not my intention to bestow on thee aught that is superfluous." With these words the Genius retired, and Ademdai, with looks of joy, surveyed the money which he had given him. Eight silver drachmas! he had never been so rich in all his life. "At length," said he, "I am relieved from anxiety respecting my future support, and have no need to toil all day long by the sweat of my brow, in order to obtain a scanty meal of rice at night." Having thus spoken, he considered the affair over again, looked round him, and exclaimed, "By the tomb of the Prophet! I have forgotten to ask my good Genius for many a necessary; I have not a single article of furniture: look there at my wretched pallet! I must have a bed. A good bed is a necessary: to sleep, and to sleep well, is as essential to life as to eat and drink. I have not a carpet or a cushion to sit upon myself, or for the accommodation of my friends when they come to see me. I want a table, also, to eat off: at one's meals one likes to have things convenient."—Thus did Ademdai bethink himself of all the articles that he regarded as necessary, and he awaited with impatience the next visit of his good Genius. On the evening of the eighth day, while eating his rice, he once more considered the matter. "'Tis indeed a pity" said he, "that I have no more than a drachma per day to live upon. Rice, and nothing but rice, would tire any body. I should like to have something to relish it, were it only on high days and holidays. My good Genius will tell me that it is not necessary; but he is wrong, as I shall be able to prove it to him. It is necessary that man should vary his food, else why hath God created so many things for his subsistence? In order to eat one must have an appetite; but this everlasting rice eating takes one's appetite quite away. Holidays ought to be days of pleasure and enjoyment, but what pleasure can there be in the incessant repetition of this insipid diet! Yes, yes; it is necessary that I should now and then have a change. I shall request my Genius to allow me two drachmas for holidays; that is not too much."

The Genius kept his word, and appeared punctually at the tenth hour. Ademdai sank at his feet, and solicited what he had forgotten to ask for at the first interview. The Genius listened to him with patience. "Beware Ademdai," said he in a kind tone, "of desiring more than what is necessary: the moment thou appliest for superfluities, that moment I shall abandon thee forever. Ademdai then entered into explanations, tending to prove that none of these things which he desired to possess could be regarded as superfluous. The Genius was convinced; he gave him four gold dinars to purchase household furniture; allowed him the additional drachmas for holidays, and withdrew, promising to return in eight days.

Scarcely had the morning dawned, when Ademdai rose, and presently went out to buy what he wanted. He had the furniture carried home, and fancied that his hovel would be turned into a palace; but it was not long before he made an observation which mortified him exceedingly—the furniture was new and his dwelling old.—He examined his house, and now discovered for the first time, in what a miserable state it was—nay, it seemed ready to tumble down. He fetched a builder to inspect it. "Beware, my friend," said the latter, "of attempting to repair this miserable hovel; it would cost less to build a new house." Ademdai was grieved to be obliged to place his beautiful furniture in so crazy a hut.—"Supposing it were to fall in," thought he, "I should not only lose all these fine things, but my life into the bargain. It is absolutely necessary to rebuild a house that is on the point of tumbling down, and what is more essential than self-preservation?" Ademdai did not fail to acquaint the Genius, on his third arrival, with the danger which impended over him. The Genius admitted the validity of his representations, and gave him on the spot fifty gold dinars to rebuild his habitation. "How happy am I," said he to himself, "in having such a beneficent Genius, who voluntarily supplies me with every necessary!—Thanks to his bounty, I shall never more suffer want. He will not refuse me any thing; for I shall never apply to him but for absolute necessaries—superfluities I will never solicit." The house is finished, and Ademdai moves into it with all his handsome furniture. He seats himself first on one, then on another soft cushion; sometimes throws himself on his bed, which he scarcely quits, and thinks with joy of the additional drachmas wherewithal to regale himself on holidays. Surely he now has all that is necessary! All that is necessary? Can any one really possess it who is alone? Is there any perfect enjoyment in life, unless it be shared with a beloved object? Which way soever he turns his eyes, he sees seraglios containing twenty, thirty, forty of the most beautiful females, and can it be alleged that he is desiring a superfluity when he wishes for one—only one partner of his life? Indeed, cried Ademdai, "that is all I now want. A handsome woman—how she would set off the place! My house would be a thousand times more agreeable. Yes, I will ask my good Genius whether a wife be a superfluity for me?" Wholly occupied with this thought, he could no longer rest in the house. He sauntered unconsciously to one of the squares of Bagdad, just at the moment when a slave-dealer, surrounded by a number of curious persons, was offering his stock for sale. A female slave, of extraordinary beauty, of majestic stature and elegant shape, attracted general notice: Ademdai himself could not turn his eyes from her. For the first time he felt the power of love; so much the more painful was his anxiety when he beheld a young man, in sumptuous apparel, approach the trader, to treat for the fair one who had captivated his heart. The damsel was now obliged to unveil, and Ademdai beheld such celestial charms, that he stood like a marble statue, petrified with astonishment—The statement of the slave merchant brought him to himself—"This lovely creature," said he, "is a Georgian; she is scarcely eighteen, plays exquisitely on the lute, has an enchanting voice, and dances with such grace that it would be difficult to find her equal. The price I demand for her is 2000 gold dinars." Ademdai's rival hereupon offered fifteen hundred—Ademdai trembled. The dealer rejected the offer—Ademdai breathed more freely. The young man bade eighteen hundred—the owner considered—the perspiration of fear covered the brow of Ademdai; but the merchant would not abate his price, and the customer, less enamored than Ademdai, renounced the possession of the beautiful captive and withdrew. The slave-merchant also quitted the square, without disposing of the fair Georgian. Ademdai hurried home. It was the day on which he expected his Genius, and he had never yet awaited his visit with such impatience. At length a knock was heard; he flew to the door, and threw himself at the feet of his benefactor. "What ails thee?" asked the latter; "why art thou so dejected? What? even in tears? Have I not supplied all thy wants?" "Indeed," answered Ademdai, "thou hast bestowed on me much more than I deserve, but yet not all that I want. Tell me, would a wife be superfluous for me? Must I be doomed to lead a solitary life, without a creature that I can call my own? If thou deemest the possession of a wife a superfluity, then it is evident that what is superfluous may at the same time be absolutely necessary." The Genius could scarcely refrain from laughing outright. "Ademdai," said he, "a wife may, as thou sayest, be absolutely necessary to thee.—Thou must procure one. Choose the daughter of some honest mechanic of thy acquaintance; I cannot object to such a match. Thy house is rebuilt, and well furnished; and with these, added to thy personal recommendations, thou needest not apprehend a refusal from a girl of thine own condition." "Ah!" cried Ademdai, heaving a profound sigh—"that is not what I want. I am already in love; and when a man is in love, is it not necessary for him to possess the object upon which he has set his affections?"—"Very necessary," replied the Genius. "Well then, thou wilt surely make me the happiest of mortals, for thou hast promised to supply all my wants. I love a young slave, love her to madness; never did I behold such beauty; but the price demanded for her is much too high, and I am much too poor." "What is the price required for her?" "Two thousand gold dinars." "That is certainly rather high," said the Genius; "but as thou art so desperately in love, this purchase is necessary; for if thou wert sick, it would be necessary to procure medicine, be the price what it might. With you mortals love is a disease. There are two thousand gold dinars for thee—secure thy charmer." With these words the Genius retired, leaving Ademdai overwhelmed with joy and astonishment. Now that our hero is possessed of his fascinating mistress, we shall no more hear him complain that he is in want of any thing. What an erroneous conclusion! No sooner had Arselli, for that was the name of the lovely slave, set foot in Ademdai's house, than she started back, exclaiming, "Gracious Allah! whither art thou conducting me?—Is this the house in which I am to live? Tell me, wretch, is it for thyself that thou hast bought me? How couldst thou raise such a sum as two thousand pieces of gold?" "Ah," cried Ademdai, heaving a deep sigh, "that gold was all that I was worth in the world, and yet I have cheerfully given it in exchange for thee. But be of good cheer; though we may not enjoy superfluities, we shall never want what is necessary."—Here Ademdai was manifestly out in his calculations. He had a drachma per day for himself alone; but now he had two to keep upon the same allowance. This he should have thought of before; for to wait eight days till the return of the Genius, seemed like waiting an eternity. In silent sadness he went and prepared the frugal meal, but Arselli would not taste a morsel—she wept without ceasing; and when the trembling Ademdai lovingly offered her rice, she spurned him from her with disdain. Scarcely could she be prevailed on to sit down, all the cushions seemed to her so extremely hard; and as for the bed, which Ademdai thought so comfortable, she protested that there could not be a worse in all Bagdad. Matters were not mended by a closer investigation. Ademdai had provided the bed for himself alone, and now he wanted one large enough for two. If he ventured to allude to his passion, or to approach Arselli, she repulsed all his advances with scorn. "How" said she "canst thou presume to come near me in such a beggarly trim? Thou talkest of a bountiful Genius who supplies all thy wants; but does thy stingy patron consider decent clothes as superfluities? Unfortunate creature that I am, I too shall soon be obliged, like thee, to dress myself in rags! Alas! but for thee I should now be attired in the costliest stuffs of Asia; and thou, who hast reduced me to this wretched condition, canst thou still expect me to love thee? Impossible! I will, however, strive to hate thee less." These complaints overwhelmed Ademdai with despondency. He felt more wretched than he ever had done in his most abject indigence. At length, after an absence of eight days, the Genius came to pay his ardently desired visit. Ademdai flew to meet him. "Thou hast promised me all that is necessary," said he in a peevish tone; "but now I am the most miserable of men." "What!" said the Genius, with some astonishment, "have I not given thee all that thou hast desired?"—"Certainly; but I was a fool, for I imagined that very few things were absolutely necessary, and I was egregiously mistaken." "Let us hear," said the Genius—"explain thyself." "Thou hast readily admitted that it was necessary for me to take a wife; but though my expenditure is doubled, I have still no more than a drachma per day to defray it. As it was necessary for me to have a wife, is it not equally necessary that she should be kept alive?" "Most assuredly!" "Well, then, my wife will not live; she will not eat, or drink, or sleep. The fare which I set before her, and with which I was perfectly content, is far too coarse for her delicate palate. Her wants are totally different from mine; and since I have bought her, and love her as my life, is it not necessary for me to supply those wants?"—"Nothing can be clearer," replied the Genius—"how much needest thou each day to procure her what is necessary?" "I have not made an exact estimate; but with two tomans a day we might both live very comfortably, though not luxuriously." "Well, if this be all that afflicts thee, here are sixteen tomans for eight days; at the expiration of that time I shall call again to inquire if there be any thing else that thou wishest to possess." Thus spake the Genius, and was about to depart, but Ademdai begged pardon for detaining him a little longer, and thus proceeded: "I have still a good deal to say to thee. I love Arselli with all the ardor of youth; is it not necessary that she should return my love?"—"Certainly it is." "But she cannot endure me in this shabby plight. She declares that but for me she should be the favorite of some wealthy and distinguished man. If, then, it be necessary for her to love me, I must dress in a totally different style; and thou must admit in this case that elegant and fashionable clothes are not a luxury." "Thou art right." "She says, also, that but for me she should herself be attired in the richest and costliest stuffs of Asia. She is fond of dress, and therefore, if I wish to be loved by her, I must necessarily strive to procure for her all that she desires. She possesses accomplishments, sings divinely, and plays the lute: ought she to neglect these fruits of a brilliant education?—When one has talents, is it not necessary to cultivate them? I should, therefore, like to buy her a capital lute; it would afford her infinite gratification." "All the things thou hast mentioned seem to me to be absolutely necessary," said the Genius, "but how much dost thou suppose the whole would cost?" "At a rough guess, a thousand pieces of gold." "There they are; fare thee well, and now procure all that thou wantest." The Genius disappeared, and Ademdai, with a light heart, rejoined Arselli. His eyes beamed with delight, but he carefully abstained from betraying his joy, for he wished to surprise his charmer, and therefore said nothing to her concerning his interview with the Genius. Next morning, however, as soon as it was light, he went out, and the first thing he did was to equip himself in an elegant and tasteful suit of clothes. He returned with a number of tradesmen, who were not a little surprised to find that a person of such genteel appearance lived in so sorry a house. Arselli could not conceive the meaning of all this train: she scarcely knew Ademdai in his magnificent attire. "Did I not tell thee," said he, going up to her, "that a good Genius supplies me with all I have occasion for? Be assured, then, that thou wilt not henceforth want any thing, provided only thou desirest not what is superfluous. Choose from among these articles what thou likest best." Arselli now began to think her lover an amiable young man, and his voice particularly musical: she had no scruple to testify her satisfaction, ordered the goods to be spread out, selected such as took her fancy, and as she was not deficient in foresight, she paid a prudent regard, in her purchases, not only to present necessities, but to what she might want in future. She then chose a lute which surpassed in sweetness of tone any that she had ever tried. Ademdai paid for the instrument and other articles, and dismissed the tradesmen; and he was quite intoxicated with joy when Arselli, taking up the lute, accompanied it with a confession which proved that he had now found out the way to her heart.

Ademdai is beloved! What needs he more?—Has he now all he wants?

(To be concluded.)

MARRIED.

At the head of Lake Ontario, *William J. Kerr*, Esq. of Niagara, Upper Canada, to Miss *Brandt*, daughter of the late Col. Brandt, Chief of the Six Nations.

Mr. Buchanan gives an account of a visit he made to this young lady in 1819.—The house of Mr. Brandt, is on the shores of Lake Ontario, has a noble and commanding aspect and stands on a spot of great natural beauty. The visiters entered the house unobserved and passed into a parlor well furnished with looking glasses, carpets, mahogany tables, and fashionable chairs, a guitar hung against its wall, a book case contained a number of elementary works, and a prayer book in the Mohawk Language.

"Soon," says Mr. B. "in walked a charming noble-looking Indian girl, dressed partly in the native, and partly in the English costume. Her hair was confined on the head in a silk net, but the lower tresses, escaping from thence, flowed down on her shoulders under a tunic or morning dress of black silk; she wore a petticoat of the same material and color, which reached very little below the knees. Her silk stockings and kid shoes were, like the rest of her dress, black. The grace and dignity of her movement, the style of her dress and manner, so new, so unexpected, filled us all with astonishment. With great ease, yet by no means in that commonplace mode so generally prevalent on such occasions, she inquired how we had found the roads, accommodations, &c. No flutter was at all apparent on account of the delay in getting breakfast; no fidgeting and fuss-making, no running in and out, no idle expression of regret, such as Oh dear me! had I known of your coming, you would not have been kept in this way; but with perfect ease she maintained the conversation, until a Squaw, wearing a man's hat, brought in a tray with preparations for breakfast. A table cloth of fine white damask being laid, we were regaled with tea, and coffee, hot rolls, butter in water and ice-coolers, eggs, smoked beef and ham, broiled chickens, &c.; all served in a truly neat and comfortable style. The delay we afterwards discovered, arose from the desire of our hostess to supply us with hot rolls, which were actually baked while we waited. I have been thus minute in my description of these comforts, as they were so little to be expected in the house of an Indian.

"After breakfast, Miss Brandt, as we must still call her, took my daughters out to walk, and look at the picturesque scenery of the country. She and her brother had previously expressed a hope that we should stay all day, but though I wished of all things to do so, and had determined in the event of their pressing their invitation to accept it, yet I declined the proposal at first, and thus forfeited a pleasure which we all of us longed in our hearts to enjoy, for as I afterwards learned, it is not the custom of any uncorrupted Indian to repeat a request if once rejected.

"They believe that those to whom they offer any mark of friendship, and who give a reason for refusing it, do so in perfect sincerity, and that it would be rudeness to require to alter their determination, or break their word. And as the Indian never makes a show of civility, but when prompted by a genuine feeling, so he thinks others are actuated by similar candor.—I really feel ashamed when I consider how severe a rebuke this carries with it to us, who boast of civilization, but who are so much carried away by the general insincerity of expression pervading all ranks, that few indeed are to be found, who speak just what they wish or know."

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, an indented Apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, named THOMAS CAMPBELL, aged about 18 years; rather low sized for his age; dark eyes and dark hair. The clothing he wore was a black cloth coat, blue mixture pantaloons, striped vest, and fur hat. All persons are hereby warned against harboring said runaway at their peril. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for the delivery of said boy to me, or lodging him in any jail that I may get him.

Webb Closey.

Pittsburgh, Dec 10, 1824.—3t

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A REVIEW

OF A

DEBATE ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM,

Between Mr. A. Campbell, Baptist Minister, and the Rev. John Walker, a Minister of the Secession;

In a Series of Eight Letters.

To which is now added, Letters 9 and 10, in answer to objections made to the above letters by Mr. Campbell, in a late Debate with Mr. M'Calla, of Kentucky; and Letters 11 and 12, addressed to Mr. Walker, in reply to some objections to those letters also:

BY SAMUEL RALSTON,

Pastor of the united Presbyterian Congregations of Mingo Creek and Williamsport.

TERMS.

1. It will be printed with a long primer type, on good medium paper, and contain 300 pages or upwards duodecimo, at the price of $1, bound and lettered.

2. Any person obtaining 10 subscribers, and becoming responsible for the money, shall receive a copy gratis.

3. If any profits will remain after the sale, a donation will be made to the Western Missionary society.

Washington, Nov. 6.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at this office.*

WANTED TO RENT,

BY the 1st of April next, A HOUSE, between Wood and Liberty streets, with rooms convenient for a small family and a School. Inquire at this office.

December 10.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kinds of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for plain SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 8 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

THREE OR FOUR GOOD

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.

October 15—tf.

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

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COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17—4m*

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per roll
do border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*.

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

To the Agriculturalists

Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr. *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable expense, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and forms round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast, and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.

Sept. 24—tf.